

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## YES—MACHINES HAVE MORE THAN SINGLE PRODUCT

Besides Goods, It Is Found  
They Also Turn Out  
Men and Women

WHAT, ASK ECONOMISTS,  
OF SURPLUS LABOR?

New Jobs, They Learn, Do Not  
Come Fast Enough to Take  
Up Slack—Then What?

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer as labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his Administration to put the new economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy, and specific ways of applying it, are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Trufant Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and Waddill Catchings, New York banker.

These keen analyses have now written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The second appears today, and will be followed by others, one every other day.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and  
WADDILL CATCHINGS

Now comes news of the invention of a shoe machine so marvelous that it may throw another 100,000 factory hands out of work!

But such news is no longer news. In every industry, natural science is adding constantly to enforced idleness. "Technological unemployment," it is called—a high-sounding name that brings no comfort to the jobless fater.

On every hand, we see this process at work. The Aladdin-like magic of invention makes wealth spring up. Fertilizers are plucked from the thin air. Many other ways are discovered of making two—or even a dozen—calories of food grow where one grew before.

How Machines Cut Labor  
One girl, operating six rib-cutting machines, does as much work in a clothing factory as 25 used to do by hand. One girl takes care of more cotton looms than 50 could manage formerly, and one girl, with a wringing machine, now takes the place of 100.

A shoe-lasting machine now does the work of eight men, a window-glass machine does the work of 20, and a bottle-making machine does the work of 54.

In pig-iron casting, one man has replaced eight. In furnace charging one man, by the use of skip-hoist, lorry car and automatic weigher, has replaced seven. And two men, unloading pig iron with electric magnet

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

## Distinctive Flag for Canada Sought by 'Native Sons'

Society Also Advocates Repatriation of Canadians in the United States

OTTAWA—The adoption of a distinctive Canadian flag and national anthem was urged upon the Dominion Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and members of his Cabinet by a delegation of members of the Native Sons of Canada. The memorial presented by Dr. James Cotton, the president, asked also for a rigid physical examination of all immigrants seeking admission to the country, the repatriation of Canadians in the United States as the safest and surest method of increasing and bettering the population of the Dominion, increased production and manufacture of raw materials in Canada and the requirement of head tax and visas for the entry of nationals from any countries for admission to which Canadians were asked to pay an entrance fee.

Mr. King described the memorial as "a thoughtfully and carefully worked out presentation," which he said would be given full consideration by the Cabinet in preparing its program of legislation next session.

"You will realize, I am sure," the Prime Minister said, "that the Government is working along many of the very things you suggest. Speaking on immigration, Mr. King said that there was considerable misunderstanding abroad 'as to just what our policy meant, but time and events have shown that our precautions were of the wisest kind in this matter. The whole attack was that our measures were far too rigid, but hardly anyone can be found today to say that the Government's policy was unwise in this regard.'"

The Native Sons of Canada is a nonpolitical, nonpartisan organization, its chief object the fostering of Canadian unity. It has a membership of 110,000.

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## Canada Bars Carrying of Liquor to M. P.'s

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Ottawa

AFTER a discussion lasting nearly one hour and a half, and held behind closed doors, the House of Commons has approved the orders issued by the Speaker, Rodolphe Lemieux, for the policing of the upper floors of the House and prohibiting Government messengers from carrying liquor for members from liquor stores.

## CHURCH YOUTH UNITES TO WAGE PEACE CRUSADE

Activities Outside Colleges  
Add Strength to Cause  
of Warless World

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. The aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing 26 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the fifteenth article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Many movements are under way among non-college youth for the consummation of a warless world. The Crusade with Christ Movement, presently referred to, has as one of its declared purposes, the cultivation through educational processes, of a constructive international viewpoint.

This so-called crusade numbers among its adherents the members of various church youth organizations such as the International Society of Christian Endeavor, the Baptist Young People's Union and the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The young people's sections, of various church organizations, through the Interdenominational Youth Commission, brings the influence of these younger churchmen to bear upon this specific issue. The observance of World Good Will Sunday and World Good Will Day is being fostered by this co-operative enterprise of Christian youth. Good will greetings, addressed to the youth of many lands, are now being prepared by these young people.

Brand Speech Translated  
The school room has likewise become the training ground for instruction along the lines of world citizenship. Between 25,000 and 30,000 translations were made by the high school young people of the United States of Aristide Briand's speech in the Assembly on the occasion of Germany's entry into the League of Nations.

Similarly, in France, the school children had brought to their attention, in translated form, the text of the Kellogg-Briand proposals for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. Youth essay contests on the peace question are being held in many parts of America. Institutions on international relations are conducted annually in scores of summer conferences of high school young people. In Ohio, a peace declamation contest, in which thousands of young people participate, is held annually under the auspices of the Ohio Council of Churches.

Toc H Widens Field  
In Europe, the Chevaliers de la Paix—the Knights of Peace—is marshaling a vast number of continental youth under the banner of a right-winged youth movement. The aim of these Knights is to work together for the re-establishment of an atmosphere of peace on earth by grouping together under the standard of the Gospel, in a spirit of Christian fellowship, all youth desiring to devote their energies to the "service of God, mankind and country."

In England, as well as in certain other countries, "Toc H" is coming to be recognized as one of the vital influences making for reconciliation between diverse national and racial groups. Toc H is a diminutive of Talbot House. Near the Ypres salient, in Poperinghe, the Talbot House came to be regarded as a haven of friendship by many British and Allied soldiers in the grim war days of yesterday.

This house was founded by two "padres" of the Church of England. Within Talbot House, painted among the clouds, was the figure of a man. (Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

## Newspapers Win Short-Wave Case

Court Dismisses Suit to Bar  
Radio Board From Allocating 20 Frequencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—A court action to prevent the Federal Radio Commission from tentatively allocating 20 radio frequencies for the general use of newspapers and press associations, was dismissed April 17 in the District of Columbia Supreme Court by Justice Jennings Bailey without granting the injunction against the commission which was sought.

The radio commission in announcing termination of the litigation said the ruling would enable it to go forward with the actual distribution of the frequencies to the newspaper organizations applying.

The National Radio Press Association, following the commission's decision to set aside 20 frequencies for press association and newspaper use, particularly in internal dissemination of news, asked the court to restrain the commission procedure.

## HOOVER PUTS WISCONSIN BACK IN G. O. P. FOLD

La Follette-Wheeler Insurgent Group Restored to Full Party Privileges

By ROBERT S. ALLEN  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, it was authoritatively learned, in fulfillment of the party peace policy laid down by him following his election, has restored to the Wisconsin Progressive representatives full party status including patronage control in their districts.

In 1924 these men were in the vanguard of the movement that had the La Follette-Wheeler insurgency. Upon the collapse of that effort President Coolidge stripped them of party privileges and rank and they were publicly read out of the Wisconsin delegation in the House. Now a little more than four years later President Hoover completes the restoration to party recognition that was begun two years back when the Progressive group holding the balance of power in the Senate persuaded the Coolidge Administration to such action in return for their support in organizing the Senate.

President Hoover's approval, it was declared, extends to every member of the Wisconsin delegation in the House. At least three of them, and interestingly enough these men were the outstanding leaders of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, either publicly supported Mr. Hoover or were quietly for him. John M. Nelson (R), Representative from Wisconsin, who represents Dane County, the La Follette home district, and who was national campaign manager of the insurgent race in 1924, although he took no active part in the presidential campaign last year, did not bolt the Republican ticket as did Robert M. La Follette (R), Senator from Wisconsin, and John M. Blaine (R), Senator from Wisconsin, the leading titular leaders of the Progressive organization in that State.

House Group Royal  
As a matter of fact none of the Wisconsin House group followed the La Follette-Blaine leadership in their bolting the Republican presidential candidate, James Frear (R), Representative from Wisconsin.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## Persians Warned Against Occupying Afghan Territory

Alleged Plan to Seize Herat Held Cause of Soviet Admonition

By CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MOSCOW—The assistant foreign minister, Mr. Karakhan, has warned the Persian Minister at Moscow that any Persian occupation of Afghan territory would have serious consequences for Persia itself, isolating that country from other Asiatic States.

The Karakhan stated that the Soviet Government could not remain indifferent to violation of Afghan territorial integrity.

This warning was doubtless inspired by reports current here that some Persian border officials had planned to occupy Herat in western Afghanistan under the pretext that disorderly bands were constantly passing from Afghanistan into Persian territory, following the breakdown of a strong Afghan central government.

The Soviet Ambassador at Tehran has been instructed to make similar representations.

## Rhoads to Take Indian Affairs Post; Hailed as New Type Leader in Service

New Commissioner Has Long  
Been Friend of Race—  
Hoover Pleased

WASHINGTON—Acceptance by Charles James Rhoads of Philadelphia, banker and sociologist, of the post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, brings to this important phase of federal administration a new type of leader and a man of intimate knowledge of the work he undertakes.

President Hoover, in making known Mr. Rhoads's acceptance, declared that it was "a notable sacrifice in the interests of public service." The Administration is delighted with its success in getting Mr. Rhoads to take over this difficult task, and considers that it has already accomplished much in putting through reforms in the management of the bureau that both President Hoover and Secretary of the Interior Wilbur have declared were essential.

The Indian Bureau has for many years been a perplexing problem, and recently has been severely criticized. Last session the Senate authorized investigation of the bureau and its activities, and the President has long been known to have in mind a complete reorganization of the bureau.

When Ray Lyman Wilbur was named Secretary of the Interior, he reaffirmed the President's intention to reorganize the Indian Bureau. He declared that the Administration was seeking a commissioner who was not only an accomplished business man and expert but who was acquainted with Indian affairs and who had a sociological background.

Mr. Rhoads, the Administration considers, meets all these requirements. He is a widely known Philadelphia banker. Although long engaged in the banking business he has for many years been interested in Indian affairs, an interest he shared with his father, James E. Rhoads. He is president of the Indian Rights Association and also an officer of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, as well as a member of the American Philosophical Society. During the World War he saw service in France as chairman of the Y. M. C. A. War Prisoners Aid, and chief of the Friends' Bureau of the American Red Cross. He is a trustee and director of Bryn Mawr College. He is an Orthodox Quaker.

## Majority Opposed to Soviet Plan of Arms Reduction, Loudon Rules

Advises No Vote on Proposal—Japan Argues Terms Go  
Beyond Competence of Commission—Germany  
Favorable to Effecting Scheme With Soviets

GENEVA (AP)—Dr. J. Loudon, President of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, announced that it was evident that a big majority of the commission was opposed to accepting the Soviet project, presented by Maxim Litvinoff, Vice-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, as a basis of the work of disarmament.

He was in favor consequently of not taking a vote on the question and of allowing the Russians to introduce their fundamental ideas as discussion proceeded on the commission's own draft treaty.

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—Criticism of the Soviet scheme of disarmament, laid before the preparatory commission, in session here, was made by N. Sato, Japanese delegate, on the ground that its terms went beyond the competence of the commission.

Mr. Sato also criticized the Soviet plan of proportionate reduction of armaments as conflicting with article 8 of the Covenant of the League which made the security of the individual nations the test for disarmament. Each nation, said Mr. Sato, must be a judge of its own needs, and the existing basis of security was not sufficient for the percentage scheme of limitation to be applied all round.

Count von Bernstorff of Germany, on the other hand, supported the Soviet scheme, as calculated to bring about a sensible reduction in personnel and material. He approved warmly the prohibition of bomb throwing from aeroplanes and considered the commission should give close attention to the Soviet proposals, as marking a real advance toward a solution of the problem of disarmament. He said that armaments

## HOOVER TARIFF POLICY ROUSES PARTY FACTIONS

Several Leading Republican  
Senators Want Wider  
Range for Revision

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—President Hoover's determined insistence upon a limited tariff revision at the special session of Congress has stirred factionalism within both Republican and Democratic ranks.

Steadfastly supported by the Republican rank and file in the House on his tariff views, the President is confronted in the Senate by a situation where the foremost Administration leaders are strongly inclined to a contrary policy. Led by Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and David Reed (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, both of whom are conservative Republicans of ordinarily unquestionable fealty to their party leader, there is a strong movement within the chamber to extend the tariff adjustment, considerably beyond the President's ideas.

The Finance Committee chairman is personally deeply interested in the sugar tariff question. He is for a high schedule and therefore a considerable boost in the rates on this commodity. The contest over an increase in the sugar rates is one of the most important phases of the tariff issue.

While the Republicans are thus split on whether rates should go "high or higher," the Democrats also have clashed among themselves as to the justification of any increase in rates at all. In both chambers the minority floor leaders have manifested a willingness to go along with the Administration's limited tariff revision program.

Other important Democratic members, however, are opposed to any increase in rates and are insistent that the party adhere to its traditional policy of low tariff walls. Cordell Hull (D), Representative from Tennessee, long a leader of the Democratic Party, in a vigorous statement challenged the attitude of some of his party leaders on the tariff question.

## Peace, Foresight, Energy Mixed in Recipe for Trade

Necessary for Continued Expansion  
of United States  
Exports, Says Lamont

BALTIMORE (AP)—Foresight, intelligence and energy are prescribed by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, as the recipe necessary to the continued expansion of American trade.

Speaking on "World Trade Today and Tomorrow," he told the Sixteenth National Foreign Trade Convention, assembled here under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council that the past history of American trade as well as that of the world at large "holds out high promise for the future."

Now that the United States has become the world's greatest manufacturing country and that manufactured products are the greatest class of American exports, he said, "we have every reason to anticipate steady expansion in our foreign trade, perhaps even more rapid than that of most other countries."

"The truth is that the normal thing in international trade is growth, growth not only faster than that of world population but faster than that of world production. Science, invention and discovery are constantly opening new resources and cutting down costs of production."

"Education is making the masses of the people better workers. The rapid building up of capital is strengthening further the arm of man."

Mr. Lamont said that notwithstanding the aim of each nation to build up and diversify its own industries and make its economic life self-sufficient, the fact among nations were multiplying.

"All that is necessary to assure steady and large growth in foreign trade throughout the world, and of our own trade in particular, is peace," he declared.

## Mills in Carolinas Open Short Handed

Early Settlement of Strikes  
Forecast, Except Where  
Communists Lead

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Textile Mills in the Carolinas opened April 17 with the strike ranks depleted, at least temporarily, by about 600 workers and with official forecasts of early peace by labor leaders and plant operators.

Charles G. Wood, Department of Labor conciliator, announced that satisfactory progress toward early settlement of strikes was being made at all mills except those where strikes are under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union. At those, he said, the situation was at a standstill.

Strikes at Gastonia, Pineville and Lexington, in North Carolina, are being led by that union.

## Rayon Strike Stiffens

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn. (AP)—An extended siege in the rayon mill strike here was in prospect April 17 as officials of the American Glanzstoff and the American Bamberg plants adjusted their machinery for an indefinite shutdown and the 5000 striking employees announced they were prepared to "see it to a finish."

## NORWAY BARS TROTZKY AS UNWELCOME GUEST

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Leon Trotzky, exiled at present in Constantinople, will find Norway no more ready to welcome him than Germany, which definitely refused to grant him a visa recently.

The Norwegian Government has announced that, irrespective of the question of the political right of asylum, it was unable to grant Trotzky permission to visit Norway because of difficulties which might arise, particularly from the problem of guarding him which his visit would entail.

## INDIAN STATUS CHANGE BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Native Princes Desire Withdrawal of Control From  
Delhi Government

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Native states comprising one-third the area of India, containing 70,000,000 people, being more than one-fifth of the total inhabitants of that vast country, will be withdrawn from the control of the Government at Delhi if the British Parliament confirms, as it is expected to do, the recommendations in the report published on April 17 by the officially-appointed committee, under Sir Harcourt Butler, which has been 18 months investigating the question. These states are governed paternally by semi-independent princes, including maharajahs, rajahs and nawabs and other hereditary Indian potentates, under a supervision hitherto exercised by the Government of India as represented by the Governor-General (the Viceroy) in council.

The Viceroy is appointed by the British Government and exercises two distinct functions. He represents the King in India. He is also Governor-General-in-Council—the executive head of the government at Delhi, which is now being gradually democratized by increasing the number of elected Indians.

Attitude of Princess  
Unless some such change as that now recommended by the Butler committee be made, these princes would find themselves no longer answerable in the long run, as has been the case in the past to the British Parliament, but to the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi. The Princes fear this Assembly might not be sympathetic to the patriarchal system they represent, and have made many strong protests against passing under its control.

The Butler committee was appointed to investigate the resultant situation. It recommends arrangements designed to remove the Princes' fears without closing the door to their coming any time voluntarily into the scheme for a democratically-governed India. For this purpose it advises in future that the British Government be represented in all its relations with the states by the Viceroy in his personal capacity and as the King's representative and not in that as the executive head of the Government of India.

Delhi Still Responsible  
This leaves the Foreign Office at Delhi still responsible for helping the Viceroy to maintain a reasonably good government in the states by depositing and replacing any prince who fails to maintain the administration standard laid down, but it means that where a difficulty arises in carrying out this policy, it would be the British Parliament, not the Delhi Assembly, which would decide ultimately what was to be done.

The committee records the opinion that no state should be transferred to the control of any "new Government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature" without the ruler's consent. It adds that it sees no present hope of any early union, but frames proposals for economic co-operation, directed to facilitate an advance toward this goal.

## Advocates Consolidation of Small Rural Schools

Larger units of administration in order to eliminate small rural schools which have outlived their usefulness, and the development of schools that are centers of community life, combining the essential features of the old time meeting house with the functions of school and grange, were among the suggestions made at the meeting of the Massachusetts School Superintendents in Bridgewater by Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education.

Dr. Cooper began by briefly surveying the history of the rural school. Up to 1830 more than 90 per cent of the people of the country lived by farming. Most farmers were self-sufficient. Transportation means were limited and there was little machinery; people lived in isolated communities and the rural school was the outgrowth of a necessity to afford literacy.

From 1830 to 1860, farm machinery to aid in grain raising was developed. There was a tendency toward specialization and canals and a few railway lines made some exchange possible.

Cityward Movement  
From 1860 to 1890 there were great movements toward cities. Immigration became a conspicuous factor, rural life gained in ease and comfort, but city life drew the ablest of those who had previously lived in the country to the cities. The rural school began not to meet the need very well.

Since 1890, with the tendency toward tenancy farming, the difficulty of overproduction and failure to sell products, the rural school has attempted in some places to consolidate a larger community.

If agriculture should develop either into big farming or co-operative associations of small farming, Dr. Cooper thought the present rural school would be ill prepared to discharge its tasks.

Transporting Pupils  
He thought there might be an elimination of all small rural schools in districts where good roads and short distances would make transportation possible and easy for longer distances than are now necessary. He thought, in localities where the rural school could not be adopted, rural school work might be stopped at the close of Grade 6, or Grade 10 at the latest, and older pupils could be transported to schools more nearly urban in their scope.

He thought these latter schools should be developed beyond the state of the old-fashioned school, wherein the three R's were taught, and that they could be made into centers of community life. Schools of this type, he said, would have a community hall, school rooms, a rural library and perhaps a residence apartment for the teacher. Such a school might readily take pupils through junior college years if the demand arose.

## JAPANESE POSTPONE EVACUATION MOVE IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE

TOKYO (AP)—The commander of the Japanese garrison in Shantung, China, has been instructed by teletype to postpone evacuation of Japanese forces from the railroad zone in that Province.

It was understood the Government was drawing up a statement explaining the reasons necessitating the postponement, which was decided on April 16, following an appeal from the Chinese Government. Nanking felt it would be unable to protect Japanese because of the military rebellion under Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, in progress in the Province.

PARIS (AP)—The Ministry of Marine has announced that Chinese soldiers fired upon the French gunboat Belay on April 15 near Ichang on the Yangtze-kiang River, wounding one officer and two sailors. The announcement added that two American commercial steamers and a British gunboat were also fired upon in the same district.

## REICH SUBMITS COUNTER OFFER ON REPARATIONS

Reported at Billion Marks  
a Year Under Amount  
Demanded by Allies

PAYMENTS TO EXTEND  
ONLY OVER 37 YEARS

PARIS (AP)—Germany's counter plan for paying her World War reparations, presented to the Allied experts of the second Dawes committee by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief of the German delegation, April 17, is understood to offer about 1,000,000,000 marks less per year than the creditors demanded.

Payments would continue 37 years instead of the 58 years proposed by the Allies in their memorandum. The German offer envisages annuities beginning at 1,100,000,000 marks and rising to 1,450,000,000 marks.

Dr. Schacht seemed in an affable humor when he arrived at the Hotel George V, where the committee has been meeting. He submitted with good grace and smiles to being photographed.

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
PARIS—Observations largely taking the form of figures are being presented to the expert committee by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief German delegate. This is the first time since the experts started work two months ago that any figures have been put in writing by Germans.

Officially this is not a counter proposal, but at the same time the memorandum will show the basis of German arguments for a reduction of the proposed allied annuities. It will indicate the sum of foreign capital coming into Germany which enabled it to meet its payments, will draw attention to the German export deficit, and make clear the unsatisfactory agricultural conditions in Germany.

While the Germans were preparing the data, allied members on the expert committee met informally with some delegates to the Reparation Commission who are representing countries sharing in German reparations, but without a direct voice on the matter.

Channel for Questions  
The Reparation Commission is a channel for asking questions and voicing opinions by such powers and the expert committee is endeavoring to keep the commission informed and maintaining harmony with the views of its members in this informal way.

The committee's report, when drawn up, must be sent to the Reparation Commission as well as to governments with delegates on the committee. Until then the committee will avoid, if possible, direct and official contact with members of the reparations body.

The United States has an observer on the Reparation Commission who happens also to be attached to the Embassy here. In case the United States desires to make its views known about claims of its share of German reparations, it can do so through its forces in the Army of Occupation, it would seem logical it would make use of this avenue.

Costs of Army Occupation  
Conjectures have been current that the United States would be asked either to pay reparations for its army occupation debt and accept smaller reparations amounts because other Allies were making concessions. The attitude of the American Government on this as interpreted here is that any reduction in the total sum is out of the question. The only change the United States might accept, it is thought, would be to agree that payments be spread over a longer period than now anticipated, which would be tantamount to a slight diminution. But this does not affect the present agreement seriously, for as far as the United States is concerned Germany has a fixed sum to pay and when this is paid America's interest in Germany's debts to the United States under the present plan consist of 15 annual payments of 55,000,000 gold marks to cover war occupation costs, plus 26 annual payments of 45,000,000 marks to meet the German claims for damages inflicted on American property and persons during the World War.

Trend Satisfies Reich  
BERLIN—Germans are greatly satisfied over the fact that the Reich's ability to pay will once more be discussed at Paris. This is described here as a step forward for Germany. It is even believed that Dr. Schacht may pay consideration to the hopefulness displayed by allied creditors regarding Germany's future economic development and make suggestions regarding increase in annuities if prosperity increases.

Prussia Honors French  
Officer for Saving Boy  
BERLIN—The German District President at Coblenz has decorated Lieutenant Lisse of the Twenty-third French Infantry regiment by the French Government with a life-saving medal for rescuing a five-year-old German boy from the Rhine last fall.

In presenting the medal to the French officer the district president highly praised his heroic deed. Every action of this kind undoubtedly aids the rapprochement of the two nations and helps to lighten the burden of French occupation of German territory.

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## BRITISH LABOR BEING ATTACKED BY COMMUNISTS

Red Element in Party May Run Candidates in Coming General Election

LONDON—A new phase of the conflict between the Communists and the British Labor movement is now fully opened. It is directed by the leaders of the Communist Party in Great Britain, acting as an instrument of the political Communist International and the industrial Red International and the Federation of Trade Unions, and has taken two forms. One is the promotion of 25 Communist candidates against the most prominent Labor Party leaders at the coming general election. The other is a campaign directed with intense energy to undermine the influence of officials and executives of the chief trade unions and to seize on every grievance among the workers which can be made a pretext for the advocacy of an unofficial strike action.

The promotion of political candidates is a reply to the vigorous action of the Labor Party in expelling Communists from membership and in disaffiliating the local labor parties which had declined to accept the party conference decisions in this matter. Apart from one or two constituencies, the Communists have no hope of success, but their object may be attained if they can create a certain amount of dissension.

For instance, in Ramsay MacDonald's new constituency, Seaham, Durham, the strongest opponent who could be found, Harry Pollitt, has been engaged in determined attacks on the Labor Party's policy for some weeks past. The Communist opposition to J. R. Clynes in Plating, Manchester, may just turn the balance against him, as it is exploiting a complication due to the expulsion from the Labor Party of a prominent Roman Catholic leader who refused to accept party discipline in connection with a school controversy in his constituency.

The attack on the industrial leaders has been steadily developed since the break in the relations between the Trade Union Congress and the central committee of the Russian trade unions. A recent strike of the girls in a London clothing factory was organized by Communist leaders against the wish of the executive of the Tailors and Garment Workers Union. The organizer chiefly responsible was dismissed from his post and a break-away from the union was thereupon formed.

The prolonged strife of the Miners' Federation of Scotland culminated a few weeks ago in the disaffiliation of the Fife Union, in which the Communist influence was dominant from

the national body and this has been followed by the organization of a Communist union.

In other important unions, including the Engineers, Transport Workers and Railway Clerks, the campaign has been ineffective so far, although it has created much trouble for the officials who have been hotly accused of treachery to their members.

## Majority Opposed to Soviet Plan, Loudon Decides

(Continued from Page 1)

ments were increasing rather than decreasing and hope for an international agreement for limitation was diminishing.

Count von Bernstorff's speech showed that Germany was prepared to join hands with Soviet Russia for a far-reaching scheme of disarmament.

Gen. Alexander Langvov, who gave an explanation of the Soviet scheme, suggested that all aircraft carriers be abolished, as the most aggressive type of vessel and that a gradual limitation of navies be made by 1942 to a maximum of 10,000-ton vessels. Smaller submarines would be allowed in the Soviet scheme as the chief weapon of smaller powers who would be permitted within a defined tonnage to choose what ships they pleased, otherwise total abolition of submarines is suggested. For bigger powers, reduction by categories is recommended, a nation to be permitted in replacing to take out its tonnage in a given category in smaller ships, if so desired.

Anglo-Saxon Lead Awaited

Most nations are undoubtedly looking to the two great Anglo-Saxon countries to see how far they are prepared to give effect to their solemn renunciation of war by reducing their naval armaments. Thus an attempt which is being made by Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate, to lift the naval controversy above purely technical considerations, is being watched with keen interest. Evidently at this meeting the experts are not going to be allowed to have it all their own way.

It is hoped that the basis of an agreement may be worked out between the United States and Britain, and if possible other naval powers here, which will guide the naval subcommittee which the commission has been asked to appoint.

Meantime, the Turkish delegation has sent in a scheme for reduction of armaments which also proposes the abolition of conscription and in other respects supports the Soviet thesis for gradual proportional decrease of armaments for all nations. The Turkish scheme, like the Soviet and Chinese demand for abolition of conscription, takes its stand on the Kellogg Pact.

No Parley Planned

LONDON (AP)—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, declared in the House of Commons that no proposals were under consideration for calling a conference specially to deal with naval armaments after the present meeting of the preparatory disarmament commission at Geneva.

## D. A. R. EFFORTS TO AID SECURITY OF NATION TOLD

Explained Defense Aims to Thousands, Officer Tells Congress

WASHINGTON—The growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution has made necessary a number of changes. Not only is there a large and beautiful auditorium nearing completion, but the personnel and activities of all kinds are being enlarged.

The first of the resolutions presented Wednesday by Mrs. Henry B. Joy of Detroit, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, recited that whereas approximately 80 per cent of all applications received in the registrar-general's office are not acceptable without further research the thirty-eighth congress should authorize the registrar-general to establish a research division to make search for missing data and that a fair charge should be made for the work.

Another resolution provided for the establishment of a position of executive secretary to the registrar-general with salary. A retirement plan for the benefit of the permanent employees of the National Society of the D. A. R. is provided for in a resolution.

Financing of Constitution Hall was considered at some length in a resolution providing for the transfer of \$50,000 to the fund for the hall and another providing further funds by loans secured by mortgage or deed of trust up to \$500,000 and that the National Board of Management be empowered to issue bonds or to negotiate loans up to that amount.

No mortgage or deed of trust is to be placed, however, on the Memorial Continental Hall, the first building erected by the organization.

In regard to Constitution Hall, Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., chairman of the finance committee, said that it would cost \$2,000,000 and have a seating capacity of more than 4000. Under the same roof will be a library which will specialize in genealogical and historical books.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, a candidate for president-general, in a report on the D. A. R. magazine, showed that receipts for the year had exceeded expenditures by more than \$5000.

On the subject of national defense, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, chairman, recited the activities of the committee during the year which included:

- "Enlarging exhibits of original documents showing the state of our Nation's defenses.
- "Organizing intensive study groups.
- "Conducting national, regional and chapter conferences.
- "Publishing and using national defense programs.
- "Broadcasting from several radio stations.
- "Installing conservative books in libraries.

"Obtaining new legislation which will protect home, school and country."

"Participating in the women's patriotic conference on national defense."

"Attending and speaking before hearings conducted by congressional and legislative committees."

"Explaining national defense to thousands of guests at headquarters who come to the committee rooms to view the extensive exhibit of radical literature on display there."

## On Job During Day, in Jail Nights, Is New Punitive Idea

New York Penal Official Says Take Trivial Offender Away From His Radio and Book

NEW YORK—If a man must be arrested for a trivial offense, hit him where it will tingle; let him continue to work days and make him spend his nights for a week or so in jail, away from his radio, where he can only think of the movies, and where no one can drop in for a game of checkers or a chat.

That is one of the things recommended among changes in New York City's system of handling minor offense cases in the courts as recommended by Joseph F. Fishman of the New York City Department of Correction, in an article which has just appeared in the Panel, official organ of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County.

Mr. Fishman holds that from 25 to 50 per cent of the "definite sentence" prisoners in the jails of New York should not be there and should never have been sent there. He declares that a "different and more sensible attitude toward minor offenders would make it possible to reduce the jail population of the city by from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners each year."

According to Mr. Fishman punishment for trivial offenses should be by reprimand from the bench; by making the defendant report daily for a specified period to the officer in charge of the police station nearest his home or the place of his arrest; by fine, but only in those cases where the defendant has a steady source of income or sufficient funds on his person to pay it, the fine to be made payable in installments if necessary, and by sentencing the defendant, particularly one who has work during the day, to pass his nights from 7:30 p. m. to 6 a. m., for a period of at least 30 nights, in jail.

"This will save his job," Mr. Fishman says, "take away his free time, which every man prizes the most, save the city the cost of his maintenance and render unnecessary his transportation in a prison van."

ITALY'S IDLE DECREASE

ROME (AP)—Unemployment in Italy diminished by 193,347 workers during March. Minister of National Economy Martelli reported to Premier Mussolini that the number of unemployed had fallen from 439,347 at the end of February to 246,000. Improvement was reported in all industries except textiles.

## GREAT TRIBUTE PAID STHAMER BY CHAMBERLAIN

Foreign Minister Tells Safety-at-Sea Delegates of Ambassador's Hard Role

LONDON—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, presiding at a government dinner at the Mayfair Hotel to the delegates of the international conference on safety of life at sea, described the conference as one uniting many nations in the ties of a common sympathy and a common humanity. The Government bade them all a hearty welcome the minister said, and it was to him particularly satisfactory that in extending a welcome, he could couple the toast with the name of the German Ambassador, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, who came to England in the difficult years when it was not easy for an Englishman to represent this country in Berlin or for a German to represent his country here. The Ambassador had conducted himself amid all those difficulties with great dignity and serenity. He had made his own great contribution to the improved relations of the two countries, and when the time came for him to lay down his post, he would carry with him to Germany the respect and affection of them all.

The German Ambassador replying, said that the British Government in inviting to the conference in London delegates of all the seafaring nations had once again shown their traditional readiness to be helpful in matters of international co-operation. The charming way in which they had been brought together was another proof of English chivalry and hospitality. During the greater part of his life he had been closely associated with shipping affairs, and his home was at one of the great seaports. They had assembled to discuss ways and means for the further strengthening and developing of the already existing common methods for protecting human life at sea. Mutual good will and a sincere desire to help the common cause of humanity would be the leitmotif of their discussions. A full success then would not fail them.

Earlier in the day Wallace White, United States Congressman, and head of the United States delegation in nominating Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Richmond as chairman of the conference said: "I take it to be a happy circumstance that this gathering should be convened by His Majesty's Government and that we should meet here, for all the world may sit at the feet of Great Britain and learn of the sea and of ships. Of a truth, it may be said as of no other nation that ships have been greeted with praise from the chief driving force in the farm legislative movement. From headquarters of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the mainspring of the equalization fee campaign and critic of President Coolidge's farm policy, comes general approbation of President Hoover's farm message and the new farm relief bill."

Some of the details of the proposed legislation are questioned, however, in the statement issued by S. H. Thompson, president of the federation.

"After reading the President's message I feel confident in saying that if Congress will work out a bill embodying the broad principles expressed therein the result will be an excellent contribution to organized agriculture," President Thompson announced.

Cites Haugen Bill

"Already a beginning has been made in the bill introduced by Congressman Haugen at the opening session of the House of Representatives. A careful study of that measure reveals that the preamble agrees closely, not alone with party declarations made during the campaign last fall, but with the joint declaration issued last week over the signatures of the national chief executives of the three largest organizations, L. J. Taber for the National Grange, C. E. Huff for the Farmers' Union, and myself as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation."

"In many ways the bill appears to be excellent, although in some particulars thought should be given to several details that may seriously warrant amendment. May I call attention to the marked difference in the status of the chairman of the pro-

posed federal farm board compared to the other members?

"The term of the chairman, as provided in the bill, is on a different basis than that of the other members. His salary also is left entirely to the discretion of the President, although the salary of the other members is specified. Then, too, no agricultural qualification is made for membership in the board."

Powers Restricted

"The statement of policy appears to give the board powers broad enough to permit dealing with the agricultural surplus and yet the exact enumeration of powers rather restricts and limits the board's actual activities. This does not seem to coincide with the theory of 'broad powers' which was developed when this idea was under discussion."

## HOOPER'S STAND ON FARM RELIEF GAINS SUPPORT

Federation Head Praises Message—Sees Solution of Problem Near

CHICAGO—For the first time since the long farm relief struggle began, an Administration remedy has been greeted with praise from the chief driving force in the farm legislative movement. From headquarters of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the mainspring of the equalization fee campaign and critic of President Coolidge's farm policy, comes general approbation of President Hoover's farm message and the new farm relief bill.

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"A study of Section 4 of the proposed bill reveals, rather clearly, it seems to me, a duplication of the activities now vested in the division of co-operative marketing of the Department of Agriculture."

"Among other features of the bill, I would commend the provision for a stabilization corporation for each commodity with a commodity advisory council to back it up. Another excellent feature is the provision for loans to co-operative marketing associations, to be used in merchandising commodities, in acquiring physical facilities, in forming clearing house associations and in insuring against price decline."

Hirth Sees Few Merits

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP)—The farm relief bill introduced in Congress has very few merits, according to William Hirth, chairman of the corn belt committee. If the bill is adopted, Hirth declared, it will be "not to relieve the farmer, but to relieve a lot of politicians who are in a tight place."

ALBERTA'S HIGHWAY PROGRAM

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EDMONTON, Alta.—O. L. McPherson, Alberta Minister of Public Works, has outlined a highway construction program, involving an expenditure of \$1,500,000 on the main highways of the Province for the present year. On the highway between Macleod and Pincher Creek, in southern Alberta, the construction gangs are already at work travelling the roads.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

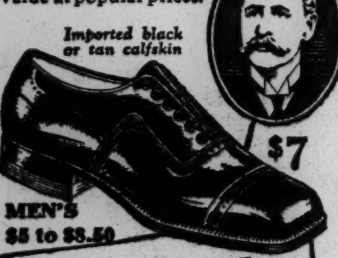
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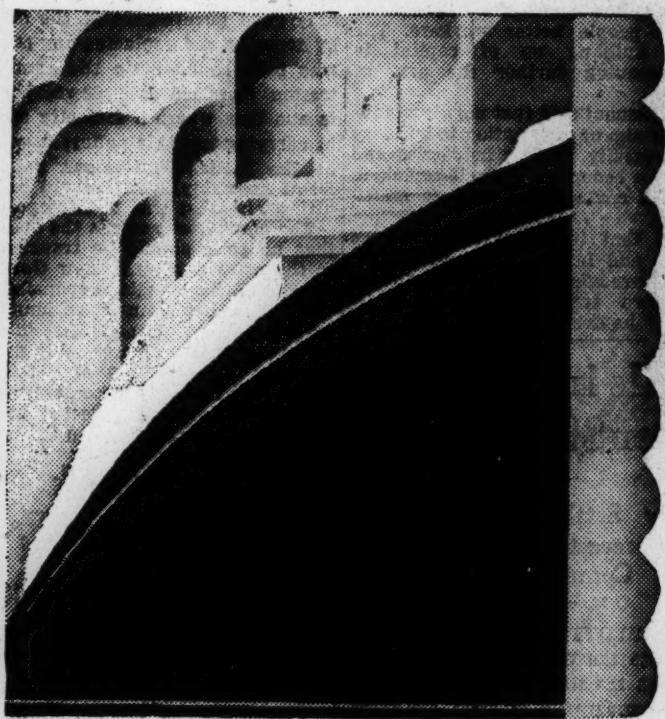


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## CONGRESS GETS CASE FOR FARM IN BOOK FORM

Investigator Declares Wage of "25 Cents a Day" Has Brought "Peasantry"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON — Congress, convened in special session primarily to enact farm relief legislation, began its deliberations with an unusual discussion of the subject before it.

The presentation was in the form of a book that every member of the new Congress found on his desk when the session opened. The volume, titled "America's Farm Problem," is a vigorous discussion of the agricultural situation in the country that bluntly challenges Congress's attitude toward the problem and charges that large sections of the farm population have been reduced to peasantry.

**Nation-Wide Investigation**  
The author of the book is Lewis F. Carr, a farmer and writer, who six years ago gave up agriculture, and has traveled the entire country, making a first-hand survey of the farming industry. He has visited in 47 states investigating the trend and conditions of agriculture, and his volume is extensively documented.

"Large sections of our agricultural population, producing world crops on a world market, have been reduced to a condition of peasantry and to the average world wage of a peasant, 25 cents a family a day," Mr. Carr writes. "The American family farm is now \$5,000,000,000 a year from being a going concern."

"Since the time of Washington agriculture has been whipsawed by high costs and low prices. The present disparity between a deflated agriculture and a bloated and baseless industrial prosperity can be represented by the relative daily wages of 25 cents for the farmer, \$4.95 for the industrialist."

"The Administration proposes to 'stabilize' agriculture at that level," this argument continues. "That is not enough. The issue must be met. Some action must be taken that will raise the price of food."

**Congress Can Raise Prices**  
"This can be done. Congress can do it. Congress has repeatedly raised industrial prices by tariff walls. It has raised railroad rates 30 per cent and this at the height of the worst agricultural depression this country has ever seen. It has raised the wages of industrial labor by laws to prevent immigration."

"Only when asked to regulate conditions to raise prices in agriculture, the country's basic industry, has the Government balked."

"This issue must be met. One way to raise farm prices would be to go back to the old McNary-Haugen plan, and if it still is objected that the Government should not thus far engage in business, turn the plan over to financiers, to private enterprise. That would work."

"Unless this situation is faced and attacked," Mr. Carr concludes, "our present one-sided and unreal prosperity will remain without foundation and will certainly collapse."

**HOOVER'S MESSAGE PLEASES GERMANY**  
BERLIN (AP)—A recommendation of President Hoover's message to Congress suggesting changes in American immigration laws was generally welcomed by the German press. It was regarded as offering the possibility of a repeal of the national origins clause which is felt to be "so prejudicial to Germany."

**SCHOOL RADIO SYSTEM IS CHANGED IN MEXICO**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—A new method of radiocast instruction for the rural schools has been instituted by the Ministry of Public Education. This

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method is designed to give more complete service than the one which has been in use—a general radiocast to all the schools.

Under the new system circuits of rural schools have been formed. One of these is a subradio station receiving the broadcast from the Ministry's station XFX in Mexico City and relaying it to five other schools. In each of the five schools separate receiving sets have been provided for each 50 pupils. Results obtained thus far by this new system have been very satisfactory, the Ministry announces.

## General Almazan Pushes Westward to Corner Rebels

Federals Move to Mountain Pass — Insurgents Dig In Along American Line

JUAREZ, Mex. (AP)—With the departure, April 17, of 2000 more federal troops from here, half of the Mexican Army in northern Mexico is en route to Pulpito Pass, entrance to the State of Sonora, only remaining rebel stronghold.

Three trains carrying 2500 infantrymen and cavalrymen, left April 16. The remainder of the Government forces in Chihuahua, 5000 troops at Chihuahua City, were expected to be moved here.

Gen. Juan A. Almazan said he expected rebel opposition at Pulpito Pass. Federal aviators have reported that in addition to Gen. Marcelo Caraveo's 1500 men defending the pass, hundreds of rebel Yaqui Indians are hidden in the mountains. General Almazan believed the Indians in guerrilla warfare might delay the federal advance several weeks.

**Sonora Rebels Digging In**  
NOGALES, Ariz. (AP)—Mexican rebel fortifications at Nogales and Agua Prieta, Sonora, are being strengthened as federal armies creep nearer the last strongholds of the revolutionary movement.

Agua Prieta, which has been occupied by about 1800 rebels from Chihuahua under Gen. Martin Barcenas, apparently is being made ready to repulse an attack from federals reported to be moving toward Sonora from Pulpito Pass, or from the loyal garrison at Naco, Sonora.

Unemployed men in Nogales, Sonora, were placed under rebel guards and put to work digging trenches, more than half a mile long. Rebel soldiers were being concentrated at two other points in Sonora. The main revolutionary force was said to have gathered at Navjoia, in the southern part of the State, after withdrawing from San Blas, northern Sinaloa. Federal forces were said to have occupied San Blas.

The fourth rebel camp, with a nucleus of 1300 men under Gen. Ramon Yucupicio, was being maintained in the hills south of Naco.

**MEXICAN AIR MILEAGE HIGH**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
MEXICO CITY—Civilian and military aviators, Mexican and foreign, flew a total of 1,170,882 kilometers (728,529 miles) in Mexico during 1928, according to figures made public by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. The Mexican Aviation Company which operates air mail, passenger and express routes between Mexico City, Tuxpam and Tampico and Vera Cruz and Merida, heads the list with 626,926 kilometers.

**COLLEGE LOSES ACTIVE HEAD**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Maj. Enoch Barton Garey has just announced his resignation from the presidency of St. John's College here. During his six years as president of the institution St. John's was advanced from a C rating by the Association of American Colleges and Universities to an A rating and the enrollment has more than doubled.

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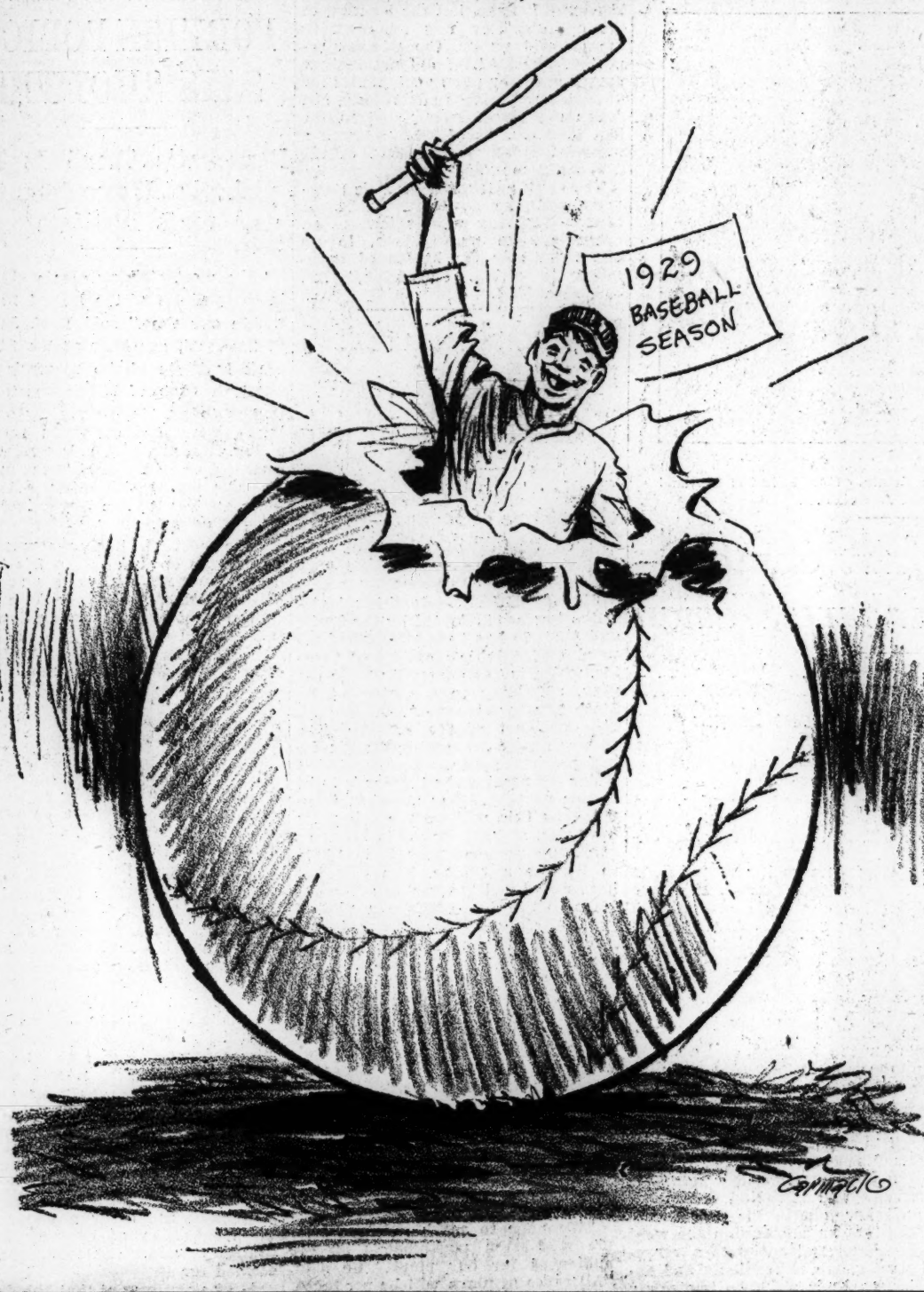
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Here We Are, Folks!



## France Suspends Vaccination Order

Action Follows Storm of Protest in Britain and Note From Embassy

PARIS (AP)—The French Government has temporarily suspended regulations invoked on April 16 requiring travelers entering France from England to have been vaccinated for smallpox within two months past.

The action followed presentation of a note from the British Embassy to the French Foreign Office and a subsequent Cabinet meeting, at which the entire situation was discussed. The order issued said that, effective at noon, April 18, anyone entering France from England at either the channel ports or French airports, would have to show a vaccination certificate of date within two months past.

Coming, as it did, just as the tourist season was starting and with

some 2500 English travelers crossing into France every day, it excited a storm of protest.

It was announced that M. Oberkirch, undersecretary of the Health Department of the Ministry of Labor, told the Cabinet the quarantine had been ordered by the French port health officials without referring the matter to him. Louis Loucheur, Minister of Labor, therefore agreed with Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, to suspend action.

The suspension, it was said, would be effective until the sanitary experts could consider the situation with proper regard for the British point of view.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

House Agricultural Committee reported its new farm bill.

Senate Agricultural Committee continued its discussion of farm relief.

Senator Brookhart (R.), Iowa, a Hoover campaigner, expressed dissatisfaction with the President's farm proposals.

House organized its Agricultural, Ways and Means and Rules Committees.

Federal Trade Commission informed the Senate it expected to complete the publicity phase of its power utilities inquiry in May.

Representative McLeod (R.), Michigan, proposed a commission of seven to be appointed by the President to study the causes and remedy of periodic business depression and unemployment. The commission would report to Congress in December with recommendations for legislation.

A bill by Representative Schafer (R.), Wisconsin, would amend the National Prohibition Act to permit the manufacture, transportation and sale of beverages of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by weight.

A bill to lease Muscle Shoals to the American Cyanamid Company was introduced by Representative Wright (D.), Georgia. This measure has been before the House in previous sessions.

OTTAWA REFUSES TIME ON BAY POWER PLAN

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—The bill granting an extension of time for two years to the Dexter P. Cooper Company, for the commencement of its power project in Passamaquoddy Bay, between New Brunswick and Maine, was defeated in the private bills committee of the House of Commons, April 16. The vote stood 10 for and 25 against.

The proposal was to harness the tidal waters of the Passamaquoddy Bay, producing a 600,000-horsepower development. The estimated cost of the scheme was \$10,000,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first attack on the floor of the House against the Federal Reserve Board's efforts to curb extension of credit for speculative purposes was made April 17 by L. M. Black Jr. (R.), Representative from New York.

Having obtained unanimous consent to speak on the subject, he launched into a vigorous criticism of the board, declaring its "whole course of dealing with the investment situation has been fraught with destruction, accomplishing no substantial benefit."

"A great many American investors have been denied the right of owners to profits by the arbitrary action of the board," he said. "It has not succeeded in being a stabilizing force, even in its own legitimate area. The fluctuation from 8 to 25 per cent in interest charges is not proof of systematized credit conditions."

Had the board "lived up to its disclaimer of Feb. 23, that it disclaimed both the authority and desire to set itself up as an arbiter of security speculations or values," he continued, "industry and agriculture, as well as the Federal Reserve Board itself, would be more secure."

The New York Stock Exchange, he said, by its extensive information and communication service, has "eliminated all the past tense elements of speculation," and has "served the country efficiently."

"Those who advocate the Government's stepping into the stock exchange," he declared, "propose that the Government shall enter into all business. This is not the theory of our democracy and it is far from being a dogma of the present dominant political party."

The advance in the price average of 50 important stocks since 1920 has amounted to 30 or 40 points, with the present level less than 240, he said, "so the stock advance of the last eight years is considerably less than the increase in general income."

A congressional investigation into all phases of the Federal Reserve Board by a select committee of nine members of the House, was asked in a resolution introduced by Frank R. Reid (R.), from Illinois.

The measure named Roy A. Young, governor of the board, and 18 other prominent persons in the financial

## Reserve Board Faces Opening Attack in House on Methods

New York Member Declares It Has Failed in Its Purpose to Preserve Credit and Has Only Destroyed Public Confidence

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The measure named Roy A. Young, governor of the board, and 18 other prominent persons in the financial

and political world, to be called before the committee, along with several governors of Federal Reserve banks. The inquiry would be directed into the effect, enforcement, administration, interpretation and practice of the Federal Reserve Act by the Federal Reserve Board, along with the board's policies, and what if any agreements it has made with foreign banks.

Among the interesting features brought out as the result of this wholesale referendum was the fact that 50 per cent aid they preferred touring in this state on account of the good roads, while only 24 per cent listed scenery as the primary attraction," Mr. Roberts said. "An average speed of 25 miles an hour was preferred by 36 per cent of those answering, while 71 per cent said they did not drive at night."

In 1928 more than 5,750,000 tourists visited the southeastern states, expending over \$425,000,000.

**GERMANY GREATLY LESSENS UNEMPLOYED**

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN — The number of unemployed in Germany has decreased by almost 500,000 in one fortnight, owing to the disappearance of the cold weather. Their number fell by 440,000 from March 15 to March 30. At the end of March, however, there were still 1,885,000 men and women out of work, but a further reduction is expected as the weather becomes warmer and building and farm work resumes larger proportions.

TOURISTS PRAISE NORTH CAROLINA

Good Roads Great Attraction, They Reply to Quiz by Motor Association

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"They are marvels of engineering skill—their power and speed are truly amazing. I predict the SEA-HORSES will revolutionize the sport of outboard motoring—particularly since they eliminate the old outboard motor starting problem and the bothersome racket and gases of the exhaust."

H. O. D. Segrave

The above statement by Major H. O. D. Segrave, holder of the world's automobile speed record of 231.36 miles an hour and winner of the World's Championship Speed Boat Classic held at the Miami Beach Regatta, March 20, was made after he had witnessed the remarkable showing of the SEA-HORSES in the outboard events.

In these events SEA-HORSE speed and SEA-HORSE stamina vanquished all contenders for the most coveted prize in outboard motordom—the famous Col. E. H. R. Green Free-for-all Trophy and followed up with an official American Time Trial Record of 43.76 m. p. h!

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Sea-Horse 14: Twin-Cylinder motor. Equipped with Release Charger and Underwater Exhaust.

Sea-Horse 10: Twin-Cylinder motor. Equipped with Release Charger and Underwater Exhaust.

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## LAW DEAN PUTS LIQUOR BUYING IN FELONY LIST

Archer Says Liberty Pleas Confuse Real Patriotism With Racketeering

Denunciation of the liquor-flavored reasoning which would confuse the patriotism of yesterday with the racketeering of today, was voiced from the rostrum of the Boylston Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass., when Dean Gleason L. Archer of Suffolk Law School, before the Men's Civic Night, declared that the man who buys liquor and the man who sells it are equally guilty of a felony.

There is so much camouflage and so much propaganda used by the traffickers in liquor, said Dean Archer, that people have allowed themselves to become confused and do not know what to believe, in the face of the fact that most of the wet arguments were "childish."

The invention of the automobile sounded the knell of the liquor traffic, Dean Archer told his listeners, explaining that whereas railroads would not permit a liquor-drinking engineer to run a train confined to the rails, the public much less is inclined to permit liquor-drinking drivers to run automobiles that are confined to nothing.

The solution of the problem, he said, lies in the application of the Jones Law, and continued as follows:

"The whole bootleg structure is a house of cards built on this false conception of the supposed rights of citizens to assert their personal liberty by purchasing bootleg liquor. If a few prominent patrons of the bootleggers were to be prosecuted and punished under the Jones Law, the whole bootleg structure would collapse. If our back-door patriots could see perils to themselves—disgrace and exposure impending—they would stop buying liquor. If for a month or two the flow of gold to

the bootleggers were to cease, they would all go out of business.

"The Jones law was enacted by Congress as one of the means of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. It is, therefore, the supreme law of the land, and our state judges are declared by the Constitution to be bound to apply it to any case in which the law is invoked. How can a case come before our state judges unless our Attorney-General or district attorney bring it before them? By implication therefore they have such a right.

"If, then, we conclude that the Attorney-General or district attorneys have a right to invoke the Jones law, let us examine how it might affect the buyer of bootleg liquor. The Jones law makes bootlegging a felony. But can the act of one person be a felony without involving in the same crime the person who knowingly pays him for performing that felonious act? To say that the latter is not so involved would be contrary to all our conceptions of criminal law."

## BRITISH AIR MINISTER PAYS FLYING VISITS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, concluded his flying activities as a member of the present Cabinet with 10,000 miles of flying since Easter. When leaving, he told the Prime Minister he would be back in his seat in Parliament for the budget speech. Sir Samuel flew much of the way in an open two-seater military machine, and discussed civil aviation with French, Italian, Greek, and Egyptian ministers and with the Governor-General of the Sudan. During different parliamentary holidays the Air Minister has covered more than 40,000 miles without a mishap, practically on schedule time throughout, proving that flying is a rapid, punctual, and safe means of transport.

## MEXICAN LANDS ALLOTTED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
MEXICO CITY—The revolt has in no way affected the activities of the national agrarian commissioners, according to Mario R. Gomez, Minister of Agriculture, and distribution of lands to small farmers throughout the Republic has been continued in accordance with the plans of the Ministry.

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## The Horse Does His Part for Art



Once This Was the Stable on a Rich Man's Estate. Now It Is the Cultural Center of the Fitchburg Art Association.

## Old Barn Becomes Art Center Founded by Fitchburg Woman

Beneficence of Miss Eleanor Norcross, Together With People of City, Results in Permanent Home for Art Work and Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FITCHBURG, Mass.—What was once a stable has been transformed into the home of the Fitchburg Art Association, and has been formally opened to the public for the inspection of the various exhibits. Recently about 100 children had their first class in art there.

This art center was founded by Miss Eleanor Norcross, a former townswoman, who in early youth went to Paris to continue her art studies. During her travels about Europe she sent one collection of Japanese prints, ceramics and paintings to her alma mater, Wheaton College. Other articles were exhibited in the public schools of Fitchburg and then placed in the Wallace Library. A collection also went to the Worcester Art Museum.

Miss Norcross's own contribution to the Fitchburg center was notable. Often she had felt her people were denied the cultural advantages of association with Old World examples of art left by generations of artists and artisans, and while these could not be transplanted to Fitchburg, she determined upon the plan of painting the interiors of the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris, of which she was a member.

For years she worked, painting these exhibits which constitute a history of the decorative arts in France from the Gothic period down to the nineteenth century. When completed these paintings were exhibited in the museum which they represented, and now have their permanent home in the rooms of the Fitchburg Art Association, background for the children art students of the town. A tiled hall extends through the building, where are exhibited tapestries, old furniture and pictures. The rooms at the left hold the Nor-

CROSS paintings and brocades, and back of these is the print room, where will be exhibited rare old engravings.

The classroom on the second floor was reconstructed from a ballroom built by the original owner of the stable for his children. Here is a fireplace, and provision for showing stereopticon slides. There also is a room with overhead lights for loan exhibitions, besides a library, storage rooms and a kitchenette.

The basement affords clothes rooms for the children, and a workshop where the young students may busy themselves at modeling clay, weaving at a loom, or other craft work. A shipping room is large enough to admit a motor truck.

Miss Frances V. Emerson of Boston, one of the trustees to whom Miss Norcross's will intrusted the execution of her cherished project explained that as a first step she went to Fitchburg and spoke to a representative group of residents and appealed for their aid. The immediate result was the organization of the Fitchburg Art Association, the raising of \$10,000, the purchase of the old stable, and its reconstruction.

This center will be maintained by voluntary contributions of members and friends, with Miss Norcross's endowment as the nucleus, which already has appreciated substantially in value. The building opened with classes for children and lecture classes for adults in the afternoon, to all of which only a nominal charge for admission is made.

WASHINGTON—Details of a \$501,605 campaign to which power companies were major contributors, waged in 1922 against an act which would have allowed California to go into the public utility business, were related to the Federal Trade Commission by Herbert C. Jones, State Senator of San Jose, Calif.

Mr. Jones was chairman of the Senate committee which in 1923 investigated activities of power companies in opposition to the proposed act, and told the Federal commission the results of the local inquiry in connection with publicity activities of the power industry. The California measure was decisively defeated, he reported.

The power companies' expenditure was \$501,605, he said.

THE MONITOR READER  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)  
1. Farm relief and limited tariff revision.  
2. Wellesley College.  
3. Anna Howard Shaw.  
4. By a courteous question, a courteous command or a pertinent inquiry.  
5. Idaho.

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tures were made through the Greater California League and the People's Economy League, but the backing of the organizations was unknown to the general public, the witness reported. The \$501,605 did not include money spent by power companies for financial or business advertising, Mr. Jones explained. Advertising in the last four months of 1922 "showed a material increase over that of the first eight months," he said.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Southern California Edison Company took legislators on excursions to the Sierras, in an effort "to sow the seeds of opposition to public ownership," Mr. Jones testified.

## Philadelphia Art Alliance Fosters Civic Playhouse

"Dollar Theater" Is to Offer Best Type of Drama—Fund of \$1,000,000 Sought

By a Staff Correspondent  
PHILADELPHIA—Enabling legislation has been adopted by the State, and \$100,000 has been subscribed toward Philadelphia's municipal theater, which is to be erected within the year, according to a statement by State Senator George A. Woodward, vice-president of the Art Alliance, who has been sponsoring the municipal playhouse plan.

For the present the theater is to be known as the Dollar Theater, inasmuch as this will be the top price for seats, and this name is being so favorably received that it is likely to become a fixture. The city has been asked and has tacitly agreed to lease to the Art Alliance a plot of ground on the new Pennsylvania Boulevard, now under construction, for \$1 a year.

The plot selected contains 74,000 square feet and will permit the erection of a building with an auditorium seating 1500 persons, and two wings, one to be used as a school of dramatic art and the other as a municipal museum for the exhibition of civic projects.

A fund of \$1,000,000 is to be raised, \$750,000 of which will be used to pay for the construction and the rest kept as an endowment fund. Dr. Woodward has pledged the first \$100,000.

"We hope to reach cultured people with slim pocketbooks as the audience for our plays," he said. "All types of plays will be produced. The Art Alliance realizes that Philadelphia, which has inherited a wealth of stage traditions, now brings to the theater a cosmopolitan point of view. The project will be nonprofit making, and, relieved of non-profit capital investment, we feel that box office receipts of \$1 and less will cover all costs of the highest type of actors and producers."

## PRINTING INK MERGER UNITES FIVE CONCERNS

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of the General Printing Ink Corporation to consolidate five manufacturers of printing inks and related products is announced. The combining companies include the George H. Morrill Company, American Printing Ink Company, Eagle Printing Ink Company, Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, and Sigmund Ullman Company.

The consolidation forms a company with eight manufacturing plants, located in New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, Norwood, Mass., Jersey City, Hoboken, Harrison and Rutherford, N. J. The new concern will have capital of 45,000 shares of \$2 cumulative preferred stock and 185,000 shares of no par common.

RASKOB CALLS CONFERENCE  
NEW YORK (AP)—John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, has called a meeting of the executive committee and advisory board of the party to consider methods of raising funds to cover a \$1,500,000 deficit remaining from the unsuccessful campaign to elect Alfred E. Smith to the Presidency.

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## VOTERS TO FACE NEW CALIFORNIA WATER PROJECT

Consider \$109,000,000 Bonds for Reclamation and Irrigation Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California contemplates what may rank as one of the greatest irrigation projects in world history.

Specific proposals have been made in a report to the state Legislature by a joint committee of the Assembly and Senate to issue bonds in the sum of \$109,000,000, to be voted on by the people in November, 1930. The committee, as the result of two years' study, recommends three projects for development of the irrigation resources of the State.

They include a dam, in the extreme northern part of the state, to cost \$70,000,000, the water from which will be carried southward for use in irrigation of the lower Sacramento and lower Joaquin valleys; dams, pumping plants, aqueducts and levees in the San Joaquin Valley, to cost \$24,000,000; flood control of the Santa Ana River, southern California, for the benefit of the great citrus fruit districts, to cost \$15,000,000.

A minority recommends, in addition to the above, that the total bond issue shall be for \$150,000,000, and also cover a bay barrier to be constructed across Carquinez Strait, to prevent tide water flowing up the Sacramento River, thereby destroying the fertility of a great area.

Other speakers for the day included Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Dr. Charles H. Herty and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, as well as Richard Washburn Child, Miss Sarah Wambaugh and Capt. Percy R. Creed. Tomorrow, the last day of the institute, will be utilized in discussions of "Democracy and Leadership" and "The Stage and Music."

EXTREME PENALTY SOUGHT  
LANSING, Mich. (AP)—The Michigan state Senate has moved to reinstate capital punishment on the state's statute books after an interval of almost 100 years. The Lennen bill, providing the maximum penalty for first degree murderers, was passed by a vote of 21 to 10. It carries provision for a referendum next year.

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## UNIFORM MOTOR CODE TO ENGAGE WIDE ATTENTION

Bills to Be Presented in 41 State Legislatures to Promote Safety

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—Bills providing for the adoption of a uniform vehicle code, the prevention of accidents and the more orderly conduct of traffic are engaging the attention of the legislatures of 41 states, according to J. Barton Weeks of Philadelphia, president of the American Motorist's Association and president of the Keystone Automobile Club.

A score or more automobile associations have joined with American Motorists in having the code adopted as far as possible in the same form as promulgated by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, of which President Hoover is chairman.

Following are some of the provisions, according to Mr. Weeks:

All traffic signals uniform, placed at the nearest visible point, so that the signals will be easily read and understood; elimination of signals in the center of the streets; uniform signal for right and left hand turns; coasting with clutch out of gear prohibited; stop signs, yellow with red lettering; slow and caution signs, yellow with black lettering; jay-walking a misdemeanor.

Mr. Weeks predicts that the adoption of the uniform code, particularly that part regarding traffic signs, will go a long way to reduce accidents, promote highway safety and enhance the joy of motoring in that it will dispel from the thought of the touring motorist uncertainty as to traffic regulations of the various cities he visits, which, he thinks, causes many drivers to become confused in traffic. In New Jersey, where the entire code became effective on Sept. 1, 1928, there has been reported a greatly increased efficiency in the handling of traffic, both local and through. Parts of the code have been adopted in Pennsylvania and in 18 other states.

The effort of the various motor associations is to have the code adopted in its entirety in all states so that it will be 100 per cent effective. One of the primary goals of the code is to put the reckless motorists off the highway by adopting regulations for the issuance of drivers' permits. The code makes stringent regulations in this connection, particularly denying permits to persons who have been arrested for driving while intoxicated.

Insurance companies and accident prevention groups are working in behalf of the uniform code, asserting that a great reduction of casualties can be effected as well as a great reduction of property damage. In the case of a person against whom a judgment has been rendered, but who has failed to liquidate the judgment, special consideration is provided in that driving permits are suspended until he has fully liquidated the judgment or established a guarantee of financial responsibility.

If the code is adopted in its entirety a driver who has had his permit revoked in one state will not be able to obtain a permit in another state until he has complied with all the requirements of the state which first revoked his permit.

## Canadian Averse to Retaliation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—A suggestion in the Dominion House of Commons and elsewhere that, as the United States Congress is about to hold a special session to increase duties on agricultural products, Canada should do likewise, finds some pretty severe opponents in this country. One of them is Mitchell F. Hepburn, member of Parliament for Elgin West, who in any address to his constituents at Rodney spoke in part as follows:

"The question of retaliation," he said, in dealing with this part of his address, "is very much before the

Canadian public today. So far as the Canadian farmer is concerned, however, the only farm produce coming into this country that matters is what might be termed competitive produce. So if the "retaliators" succeed in carrying out their wishes, their policy can apply only in the case of such produce. It would certainly be of no economic advantage to increase the tax on goods that are not competitive in this country.

"A careful analysis of our trade returns for 1928 shows that in that year we exported to the United States in competitive farm produce, such as grains, dairy products, livestock, animals, meats, vegetables and fruits \$62,174,543, while our imports of the same class and kind were \$23,385,411. In dairy products we exported \$10,385,000 and imported \$242,000, so we could gain little or no advantage by retaliation there.

"In livestock and meats we exported \$28,742,000 and imported \$5,837,000, so again retaliation would be of no advantage to us. In potatoes we imported \$735,000 and exported to the value of \$4,593,000, so a high tariff in the early season would stiffen the price until the main production was on the market. In the long run the potato-grower would lose the entire potential market for his surplus and probably ruin the whole industry."

## Cuba Maligned, Says Ambassador in Sharp Defense

Dr. Ferrara Says Charges of Dictatorship Without Foundation of Fact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Dr. Orestes Ferrara, the Cuban Ambassador, has made the following reply to charges of the Foreign Policy Association regarding conditions in Cuba:

"Three groups of persons are carrying on a campaign of defamation against Cuba in this country, directing unbecomingly attacks against the Republic, its government and its treasury.

"The first group is composed of three or four citizens of the United States seeking indemnification which the Government of Cuba considers unjust. When one considers in Cuba are invested more than \$1,500,000 of capital of citizens of the United States it becomes apparent that these few claims are of infinitesimal importance.

"The Cuban Government has recently signed a Pan-American arbitration convention, and is disposed under the terms of this to arbitrate all questions of this class. But it could never permit that attacks or threats by private individuals, devoid of ethical or factual foundation, should compel it to disburse funds which are the property of taxpayers—Cubans, Americans, Spaniards, etc.

"The second is composed of theorists, who are ignorant of the facts and ignorant, above all, of the demands of international courtesy, doing harm, both to the country of which they write with such superb lack of knowledge and to the country of which they are citizens. The Cuban Republic is the most sincere and constant friend of the Republic of the United States of America and it will continue to be, despite the vociferations of these animadverting gentlemen who would govern from afar a country in which they have never lived, whose institutions are to them a closed book, and whose people they do not know.

"The third group is composed of two persons only—two who give themselves falsely the name of expatriates, since they elect voluntarily to stay in the United States when they could live in Cuba protected by Cuban laws. These persons speak of non-existing persecutions and mention other persons whom they say are in agreement with them, but who actually live in Cuba, respected and, although adversaries of the present governmental régime, treated as friends by all local authorities.

"The representative of the Government of Cuba in Washington cannot participate in polemics with the persons of the groups above referred to, though he appreciates the courtesy of these editors who have invited him to make reply in their columns.

"In the United States are thousands of persons with interests in Cuba, and this year in the neighborhood of 100,000 American tourists have visited Cuba. These people have first-hand information and can explain that the neighboring republic is today more than ever on the road of progress and civilization."



AERIAL VIEW OF RIVER-STRAIGHTENING PROJECT  
New Channel and Old Looking North From Eighteenth Street. Track of New River Bed, Now Nearing Completion. Shown by Broad White Line; Channel Has Been Dug to Wavy Black Line Just Under Roosevelt Road. Numbers at Top Indicate Position of Streets—(1) Franklin Street, (2) Wells Street, (3) Sherman Street, (4) La Salle Street, (5) Clark Street, (6) Federal Street, (7) Dearborn Street, (8) Plymouth Court.

## CHICAGO WATER SOON TO FLOW IN NEW MADE BED

Taking Out River's Bend in Down-Town Section Means Much Bridge Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Unlinking the Chicago River, a \$5,600,000 project, designed to open four important down-town

streets now cut off short by the stream and thereby free a water-bound business section for expansion southward, is well under way.

Although the river still bends past a crowded area that can ill afford such waywardness, about two-thirds of the proposed straight channel has been dug to half the required width and depth and early autumn may see the stream turn into its new route.

Taking Up Tracks

This means that a quarter century task is nearly complete. Transplanting the waters required two years or so at the most. A longer task was to convince the public that it would pay to take the bend out of the stream. That took about two decades. Then came the task of preparing

## MANCHESTER OPENS 2236-FOOT PLATFORM

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The longest railway platform in Europe was opened on April 16 in Manchester by the London, Midland & Scottish when two stations, Victoria and Exchange were connected after three years' labor. The platform's actual length is 2236 feet, sufficient to accommodate three trains. The two platforms nearest it in length in the British Isles are York, 1692 feet, and Edinburgh (Waverly), 1680 feet.

The work included the strengthening and widening by 30 feet of the bridge which carries the railway over the river Irwell, the provision of additional crossover junctions and the installation of a new electric signaling system.

NEWFOUNDLAND HOUSE MEETS

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (P)—A. J. Walsh, member for Harbor Main and a newcomer to the Assembly, was elected Speaker of the Newfoundland House by the members, who met and were sworn in by special commission, G. F. Grimes, Lewisporte, was chosen chairman of debates.

## Norway Builds Mountain Road, Vik in Eidfjord to Haugastol

Long Considered an Impossible Task Because of the Precipitous Nature of the Territory, the Picturesque Way Is Now Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norw.—An imposing and extremely beautiful mountain road has just been completed in Norway. It leads from Vik in Eidfjord in Hardanger over Hardangervidda (the Hardanger plateau) to Haugastol Railway station on the Bergen-Oslo Railway.

One reason why this mountain road has aroused such extraordinary interest even in Norway is that till about 1880 it was considered an impossibility to construct a road through these precipitous mountains. The Maabø Valley, through which the western ascent of the way runs, is like a huge fissure in the mountain plateau. This gorge ends abruptly with a perpendicular wall, 600-700 feet high, where the river forms the mighty Voringfoss waterfall, with a free fall of 541 feet. A road of this description has a peculiar attraction for tourists, and is of great importance because of the splendid and extensive mountain pastures which it makes accessible.

From the old Norse times may still be seen remnants of old bridge paths and of what were called "saltways" because along these roads the people in the inland districts brought salt from the western parts. Over Dovrefeld, which divides the northern from the southern part of Norway, there was a rough track dating far back in history through which the King tried to pass in 1680, and was obliged to go on horseback on account of the condition of the road. In 1704 the King drove over the mountain in a carole, and in 1739 the next King drove in "a wagon on four wheels."

Norway has special attractions for all nature lovers. The round trip from Oslo to Haugastol-Eidfjord offers a series of the most varied and beautiful prospects. The great open plateaus, such as Hardangervidda with Ortervand and Ustavand, are typical examples. Along the greater part of the way one looks across the Hardangervidda glacier. Few sights make such an overwhelming impression on the traveler as the contrast

between the plateau here and the valley, Maabøvalley, with rapids and waterfalls, and, at the end of the tour a magnificent Norwegian fjord. The road from Haugastol to Eidfjord is exceptional in its wild beauty.

One of the chief attractions of the Norwegian mountain landscapes is the running water, which manifests itself everywhere. One does not find great rivers or great lakes as compared with many other countries, but everywhere small rivers, brooks and brooklets that tumble over stones and precipices, splashing and refreshing everything around them. And this rushing, murmuring and trickling of running water gives action to what might else seem cold and silent.

The director points out that for winter traveling in Norway a splendid winter conveyance is the reindeer. In Finnmark, the most northern part of the country, the reindeer has been used for traveling for centuries, and this might be done also in southern Norway. The reindeer knows how to make its way even on considerably steep hillsides and through deep snow.

## ALBERTA ADOPTS PLAN FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta. — Alberta has joined the ranks of the other Canadian provinces which now make provision for old age pensions, as at the legislative session just convened the Old Age Pension Act was made law. Under the provisions of this enactment the Alberta Government will pay 40 per cent, the municipality within whose area a pensioner is resident will pay 10 per cent and the Dominion Government 50 per cent.

Included in this year's budget is a vote of \$330,000 to provide for the provinces' contribution to this legislation, and a like amount will be contributed by the Dominion, thus bringing the total for the year up to \$660,000. The maximum pension payable under the scheme will be \$240 yearly.

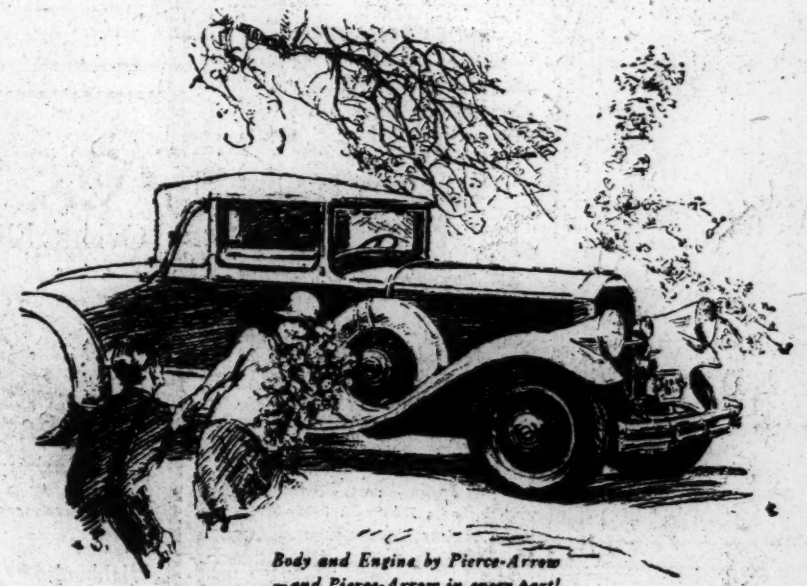
## WHAT IT IS— not what it Costs!

THAT heading epitomizes Pierce-Arrow. It is the philosophy which says that ideals must be met before markets—that traditions should come before trading.

As an example: To the typical Pierce-Arrow purchaser, this car is not just so many dollars' worth of automobile. It is something which yields a high type of personal gratification—the consciousness of a possession that is recognized as the very finest thing of its kind.

With this enviable background, the new Pierce-Arrow Straight Eight came into being at a truly psychological moment. Its slender, low-slung beauty found instant favor in eyes long tired of bulk and stodginess in fine motor cars.

As a consequence, there has been a waiting demand for this new and ultra-modish creation that is without parallel in all the twenty-seven years of Pierce-Arrow history.



125 Horsepower Engine • 85 Miles per Hour • 133-inch and 143-inch Wheelbases  
Non-shatterable Glass • Fender or Bracket Headlamps optional without extra charge.

## THE NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT BY PIERCE-ARROW

FROM \$2775 TO \$8200 AT BUFFALO  
In purchasing a car from income, the average allowance on a good used car usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
Buffalo, N. Y.

## Rose Hanks's Daily Talk



Slim or Stout You Need STAYFORM

STAYFORM meets every woman's need for a comfortable supporting garment to keep her figure young and supple. STAYFORM also develops poise and grace.

Let Rose Hanks's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure at any of her shops. No obligation.

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## Your LEVIATHAN playground

The largest ship in the world sails next from New York to Europe May 4

THERE'S something about the Leviathan that tells you, the minute you step up the gangplank and on board, that the next six days are going to be about the pleasantest you ever spent in your life.

Regular sailings to Europe on these famous cabin ships:  
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## GERMAN GROUP PAYS GOOD WILL VISIT TO BOSTON

Other Parties to Follow in  
Movement to Promote  
International Amity

Promotion of international amity by the interchange of ideas has been the object of several groups of German business interests in visiting the United States. Two of these groups arrived at New York early this month under auspices of the Frankfurt Fair, to tour the leading cities of the country.

Organized groups of tourists from Germany to the United States, bent on pleasure and the general spreading of good will, a new phase of this movement, are now beginning to come here and what is said to be the first such group to visit New England arrived at Boston on the Cunard liner Scythia from Liverpool, late Monday, remaining long enough to make a sight-seeing tour in special buses to Harvard, Technology, and some adjacent points of interest, and continuing to New York by train, where they arrived today.

The party consists of business men and their wives and the tour will include Boston, New York, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit and other points. Sailing from New York April 24 on the Cunard Berengaria, the party will tour France prior to returning to Germany.

T. C. Jaekle of the Hamburg Travel Bureau, who took charge of the party, said that the group is the first of several planning to visit the United States, and that they were all anxious to land in Boston, to visit its educational institutions.

While in Boston, the party made their headquarters at the Hotel Westminster. Those in the group included Bruno Franke, a German leather manufacturer; Alfred Grass, head of a factory for producing railroad supplies; Werner Stein, son of a Berlin

banker; Paul Gaat, a German postal official; Alexander Ambrosch, textile merchant; Emil Jolesch, textile manufacturer; Dr. G. Wuestmann and Mrs. Wuestmann and Gustav Brunner, a Hamburg freight shipper, and Mrs. Brunner.

The party crossed the Atlantic in the tourist third cabin accommodations, and, while they are people of means, expressed delight with the service and low cost class of travel thus obtainable.

### Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Connecticut—Hartford (Second Church): Church Edifice, Lafayette and Russ Streets, 3:30 p. m., and 8:15 p. m., April 27.

Georgia—Columbus: Muscogee County Court House, 8 p. m., April 22.

Massachusetts—Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 23.

Massachusetts—Boston: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., April 26 and 27.

Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 25.

New Bedford: Town Hall, Center Street, Fairhaven, 8 p. m., April 25.

Ware: Ware Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Worcester (First Church): Auditorium, Hotel Banoroff, 12:10 p. m., April 23. Radiocast Station WTAG, 580 kilocycles.

New Hampshire—Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 23.

New Jersey—Rutherford Park: Washington High School, 4 p. m., April 21.

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., April 25.

New York—Auburn: Universalist Church, South and Lincoln Streets, 8 p. m., April 25.

Canandaigua: Baptist Church, South Main Street, 3:30 p. m., April 21.

Cortland: High School Community Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 23.

Gloversville: Glove Theater, 8 p. m., April 21.

Hudson Falls: Washington County Court House, 8 p. m., April 22.

Ithaca (First Church): Music Auditorium, Cayuga and Seneca Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 22.

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 25.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 26.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8:30 p. m., April 27.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 23.

Queens Village: Lodge Room, Citizens' Community House, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Rochester (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4 p. m., and 8 p. m., April 23.

Rockville Center: Masonic Temple, Lincoln Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 21.

Rome: Court House, Court and James Street, 3:30 p. m., April 21.

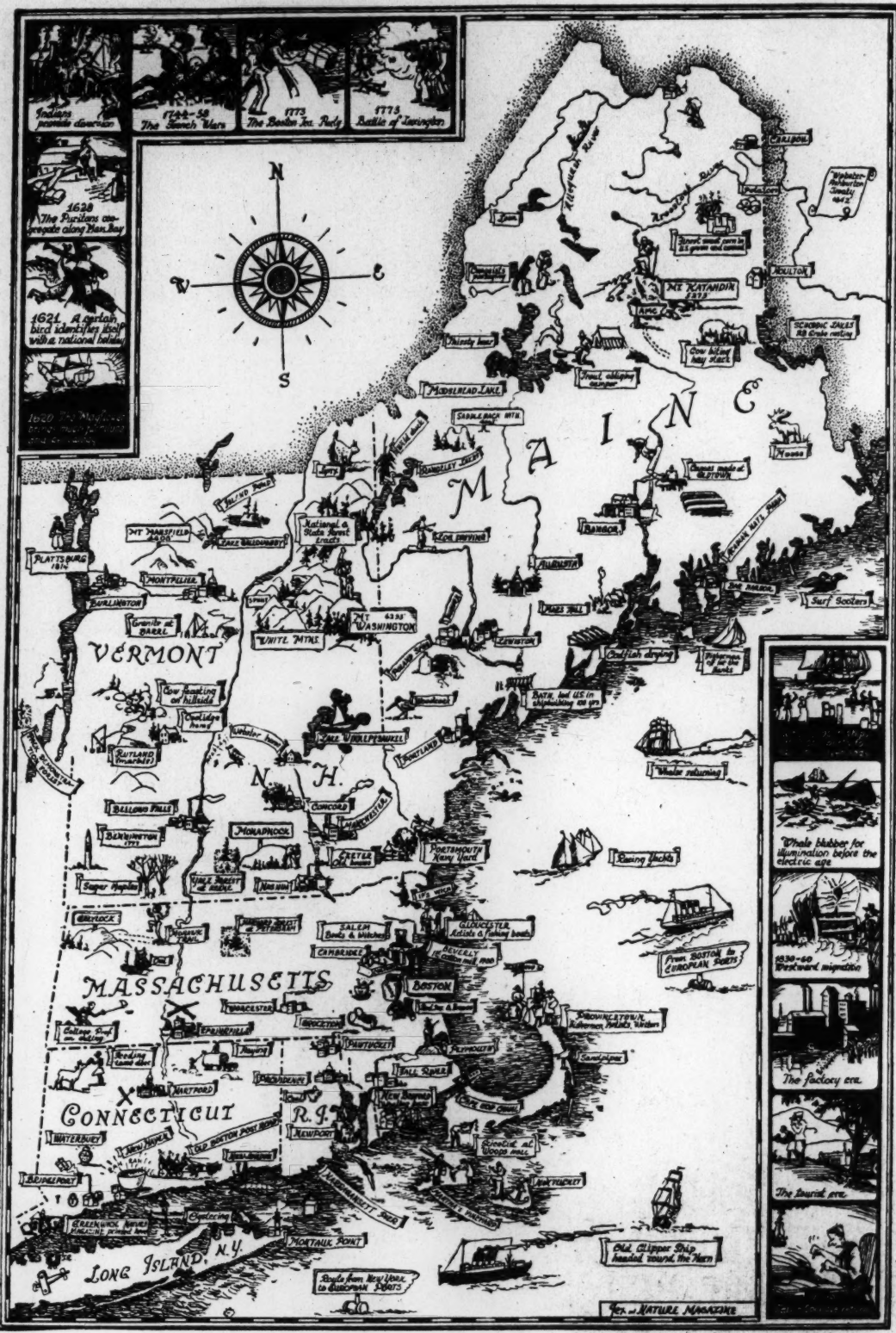
Syracuse: Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., April 22.

Troy: Church Edifice, 33 Second Street, 3:30 p. m., April 21.

Pennsylvania—Chester: Masonic Building, Ninth and Welsh Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 21.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., April 22.

## "Full of Antique Furniture and Pilgrims"



NOVEL MAP OF NEW ENGLAND  
History of First Settlements of Northern Atlantic Seaboard Down to Modern Times Pictured in Miniature Clichés.

### New England Lore Featured in Map

Incidents From Mayflower to  
Coolidge's Home-Coming  
Told Pictorially

New England's laurels and lore from the seventeenth century landing of the Mayflower, filled with "antique furniture and pilgrims," to the return of Calvin Coolidge to Northampton are pictured upon a single map released in the current issue of Nature Magazine.

The map undertakes to show New England's history as well as its

recreation possibilities. Upon it the entire six states are filled in with pictures ranging from the Yale bowl and the Boston Post Road in Connecticut, up through the whaling base at New Bedford, the baked beans of Boston, on up to codfish taking sunbaths and moose taking strolls in the upper section of Maine.

The magazine containing the map will have a picture of the Old Man of the Mountains in New Hampshire upon its cover, and many of its articles will boost the section, one of them declaring New England's natural settings its biggest cash business, with nearly \$500,000,000 a year spent by tourists.

"HIGHER-UPS" SOUGHT  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Efforts to reach the "higher-ups" among the bootleggers in and around Buffalo will be made by prohibition investigators who will be sent into western New York by the Government, it was learned here. The new squad will supplement the work of the present force under Administrator Andrew McCampbell.

### The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital - - - \$1,000,000  
Surplus - - - 2,500,000  
BOSTON OFFICE  
50 Congress Street  
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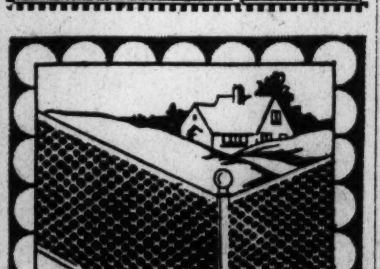
### Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Intelligent Service—Reliability

Adams & Swett  
Roxbury, Mass.

Rug Cleaners for 73 Years

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Because People are Thoughtless  
you need a Cyclone Chain Link Fence around your home to insure privacy and neatness of the grounds. It is good looking and adds to the appearance of your home; and it is the most polite way of saying—Private—Keep Out.

### SECURITY FENCE CO.

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BOSTON, MASS.  
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### MAYOR SEEKS FUNDS TO HELP TERCENTENARY

Nichols Tells Legislature  
He Wants All Country to  
Aid in Celebration

Boston desires to "bring the whole country to its Tercentenary Celebration," Mayor Nichols told the rules committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in asking favorable action on his bill giving the city authority to appropriate \$250,000 for initial expenses.

If action is not taken at once, he said, it will be too late for the city to observe its anniversary in a fitting manner. He expressed willingness to borrow the necessary funds outside the city's debt limit if necessary.

In asking a suspension of legislative rules to permit the Committee on Municipal Finance to consider the measure during the present session, the Mayor was strongly seconded by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Tercentenary Committee, the American Legion and various real estate and hotel interests.

At a luncheon given by Mayor Nichols to members of the Tercentenary Committee and various business and civic leaders, it was stated that

### Rugs Oriental Rugs

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Quality Flowers

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49 Washington Street, HAVERHILL, MASS.

### WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
BOSTON

Across the Park

A large variety of 50 cent  
Supper Specials every  
evening, between the hours  
of five and eight o'clock.

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities

42 In and Around Boston

Boston's celebration will not resemble a world's fair. Plans, it was said, call for an "appropriate, sound and reasonable 1929 celebration."

A. C. Ratschesky, chairman of the Mayor's Tercentenary Committee, said, however, that it is planned to have some special activity every morning, noon and evening during the period from Aug. 15 to Sept. 17, wherein Boston's observance of the 300th anniversary of its founding will be concentrated.

He submitted a tentative budget for expenditure of the \$250,000 named in Mayor Nichols' bill. After deducting \$50,000 for advertising the remainder would be spent as follows:

Promotional work during this year in all forms	\$50,000
General illumination and street decorations for 1929	25,000
Fireworks	10,000
Music	20,000
Pageants	20,000
Athletics	10,000
Opera	10,000
Parades	25,000
Naval maneuvers	5,000
Army display	5,000
Aviation	5,000
Women's activities	10,000
Juvenile day	10,000
Yachting and water sports	5,000
Charles River Basin activities	10,000
General illuminations	10,000
Administrative expenses	17,000
Miscellaneous	10,000
Symphony concerts	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>

It was estimated that at least 250,000 people would be drawn to Boston during the month's celebration.

### JONES LAW HITS FIVE HARD IN NEW ORLEANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Prohibition enforcement was prompt and effective here when the first violators indicted under the Jones-Stalker Act were brought in. Five persons were fined and sentenced by Wayne G. Borah, United States District Judge. Three months in jail, \$200 fine and a suspended sentence of 12 months was meted out in the first case. Four others, tried and sentenced on pleas of guilty immediately after their indictment, were fined \$200 each and sentenced to 60 days, with an additional 12 months sentence to be suspended five years. The latter penalties were identical with those assessed for like charges—selling and transporting liquor and maintaining a nuisance—before passage of the Jones Act.

### CLEGHORN'S New & Enlarged Department for Ladies' Hand Bags

is now open  
Over one thousand exquisite examples from all the leading manufacturers in this country and Paris.

CLEGHORN & CO.  
Fine Leather Goods  
104 George Street  
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

### CARR'S Original and Best BISCUITS



### SCOTTISH MOCCASINS

Made in Scotland of Scots Tartan  
Ideal for comfort—all sizes.  
Each pair in a travelling case—  
13/11

Original Garters—Exclusive to Darling's—  
Prices from 4/11 to 10/6 per pair.

### DARLING'S

124 Princes Street  
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

### SCOTCH HAGGIS

FROM  
GIBSON OF EDINBURGH

Made from the famous recipe by the Edinburgh Court Grocers, Gibson's Scotch Haggis is the real thing and gives that final touch of authenticity to a banquet, dinner, or supper which is wanted for complete success.

COST OF HAGGIS (Including Postage)  
Specially packed in tins and  
hermetically sealed for export

2 lbs. 4 lbs.  
MALAY STATES . . . 7/9 14/9  
INDIA . . . 7/9 15/3  
NEW ZEALAND . . . 8/- 15/6  
SUDAN . . . 8/- 15/3  
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R. & T. GIBSON, Ltd.  
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### A SILK STOCKING THAT WILL APPEAL TO YOU!

The  
"G.H." Pure Silk  
Hose

Expressly made for  
us and guaranteed.  
Pointed heels, 2 1/2"  
panel of pure silk, re-  
inforced heels and  
toes. To be had in  
shades of: Woodblock,  
Oak, Light Florette,  
Coquette, Brain, etc. per pair  
etc.

(Three pairs for 16/9)

Mail orders filled.

GEORGE HALL'S  
20 KING STREET  
HUDDERSFIELD  
ENGLAND

## ENGLISH LOOMS HALTED BY HUGE BILL FOR DRINK

Mills Would Hum If Money  
Could Be Diverted to  
Purchase of Clothing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Temperance workers should insist that the liquor question be made a vital issue in British politics, said J. H. Hudson, Member of Parliament for Huddersfield, in addressing the annual meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Temperance Union at Droylsden.

One-tenth of the £300,000,000 spent on drink every year would keep the looms of Yorkshire running at full time if that amount could be applied to the purchase of woollen clothing, he said, referring to the distress in the Yorkshire woollen industries.

Unemployment was a serious problem, said Mr. Hudson, yet during

the last five years Great Britain had only spent on the relief of unemployment as much as was spent in drink in one year.

De-licensing the public house was taking place at the rate of 400 a year, said the speaker, but he believed that this was too few. He pointed out that while public houses were being closed all sorts of other licensed institutions were being opened.

"Since 1919 we have closed, roughly, 4000 public houses, but we have opened a similar number of drinking clubs," said Mr. Hudson. "If we were alive as a temperance movement, and showing anything like the spirit of our pioneers, we should make such a noise about this that when the election times come along no parliamentary candidate would be allowed to remain quiescent on the subject."

Personally he stood for out-and-out prohibition, but he knew that that was not yet attainable; therefore he wanted some sort of local option. This method was much the same line of travel as the United States took before finally reaching prohibition, he indicated.

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Full particulars given on request.  
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### KENDALS OF MANCHESTER Hairdressing Salon

In the Hairdressing Salon at Kendals the requirements of the modern coiffure are fully met by skilled hairdressers who are artists in every detail of their work. In the well equipped Salons all the most modern developments of this highly specialised craft are conducted under strict supervision and no pains are spared to place before our customers a service of the very best kind at charges within the reach of all.

Ask for tariff giving the complete list of prices.

### Scotch Tweeds

A large selection suitable for Sports or Business (specify which) for men and women. Patterns sent to any part of the world.

### MACNAUGHTON'S PITLOCHRY SCOTLAND

For the Lady  
of Refinement

We have exclusive fashions in costumes, gowns, millinery, smart footwear, dainty lingerie, etc.

For the Gentleman  
of Taste

We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

FOR ALL

There is the beautifully appointed restaurant. Music in the afternoon.

T. B. & W.  
COCKAYNE LTD.

ANGEL STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENG.  
Founded 1829

Kendal  
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DEANS GATE, MANCHESTER  
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VICTORIA ARCADE

LEEDS, ENGLAND

"Everything for Ladies"  
and Children's Wear"

We are specialists in Fashions. Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Gowns and Millinery and our Underclothing Departments (both for Ladies' and Children's) are unsurpassed in the North.

Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Hairdressing Salons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the new Main Entrance in Guildford Street.

Real Ventilation  
New Black Curled Hair  
Old drawn Springs, each in separate pocket  
Finest quality Ticking  
Patent Pocketed Sides

"Golden slumbers kiss your eyes, smiles awake you when you rise."  
—Dobson.

### For the rest of your life

Not numbers only but scientifically assembled springs of better tempered steel—aye, and tempered to a high standard analysis that ensures everlasting resilience. Craft enveloped in fine upholstery, ventilated on the four edges of the Patent Pockets, Somnus grace outposts for enduring bed-comfort

### SOMNUS POCKETED SPRING MATTRESS

Consists of a series of fine oil-drawn springs, each contained in separate pocket, built around with fine upholstery, and fashioned throughout by true craftsmen.

Ask your Furnisher or write us for booklets

THE BEDDING HOUSE OF RHODES  
CARLTON CROSS MILLS, LEEDS, AND  
LOTUS STREET, NOTTINGHAM

Wedge-wood—531 Washington St.  
Mid-Lux—493 Washington St.  
Cairo—1072 Boylston St.  
Also Band Box Luncheons at 126 Tremont St.—107 Federal St.

Visit Boston's Most Beautiful Restaurant

### EL SEVILLA

Located at  
130 BOYLSTON STREET

Convenient to Theatre and Shopping Districts

A DELICIOUS PLACE TO ENJOY DELICIOUS  
FOODS AT POPULAR PRICES—AND AMID THE  
ROMANTIC ATMOSPHERE OF SUNNY SPAIN

New English Clam Chowder . . . 25c  
Broiled Fresh Mackerel, Lemon Butter . . . 50c  
Broiled Veal Steak, Mushroom Sauce . . . 70c  
Bacon, Delmonico Potatoes . . . 70c  
Tenderloin Steak Sandwich, with French  
Fried Potatoes . . . 50c  
Chicken a la King, en Patis, with  
Julienne Potatoes . . . 50c  
Fresh Strawberry Tart . . . 10c

Lobster and Steak Specials  
Rolls and butter served with all fish and meat orders.

OTHER GINGER RESTAURANTS  
Wedgwood—531 Washington St.  
Mid-Lux—493 Washington St.  
Cairo—1072 Boylston St.  
Also Band Box Luncheons at 126 Tremont St.—107 Federal St.



## PERSIA TRAILS TURKS IN MOVE TO FREE WOMEN

Law Permitting Discarding  
of Veil Expected to Be  
Passed Shortly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Persia is falling into line with Turkey in emancipating her women, although it is not being accomplished so rapidly as in Turkey. At the beginning of this year, the Persian Government passed an order granting the following privileges to women: (1) When riding in a carriage or automobile the top of the vehicle may be let down; (2) Women may go to the theater or cinema; but they must occupy the upper seats, in which no men are allowed; (3) Women are not to be arrested if seen conversing with men in the streets or other public places; (4) Only if in such circumstances a woman considers herself molested and calls for help a policeman may come and arrest the man, who will be liable to a fine.

An order will probably be passed shortly to the effect that the police shall not intervene if Persian women appear in the streets without veils and wearing European costumes. The feminist movement in Persia is not new; it was started as far back as the 'fifties of last century by Kourat-ul-Ayn, a woman belonging to the Bahai sect, whose members are the most progressive in the country. Kourat-ul-Ayn preached equality for men and women in all respects, but was finally executed by the mullahs. The movement seemed to have ended with her. But it was sleeping and it awoke at the time of the Revolution of 1906 when the Persians forced their Shah to give them a constitution. Several Persian women then worked with the men in bringing about the revolution. Several girls' schools were established in the country by Western missions in the last century. But the first government school for girls was

not started until 1913. Since then girls' schools have been established in almost every town. Clubs for women have also been started in Teheran. The most prominent of these is L'Union des Femmes Patriotes. In the same city there is a woman's paper, Zahan, which advocates the abolition of the veil, polygamy, temporary marriages, and the same rights of divorce for both sexes. Twice last year the women of Teheran publicly demonstrated against conscription for their sons.

## American Intent to Impose Duties Stirs Australia

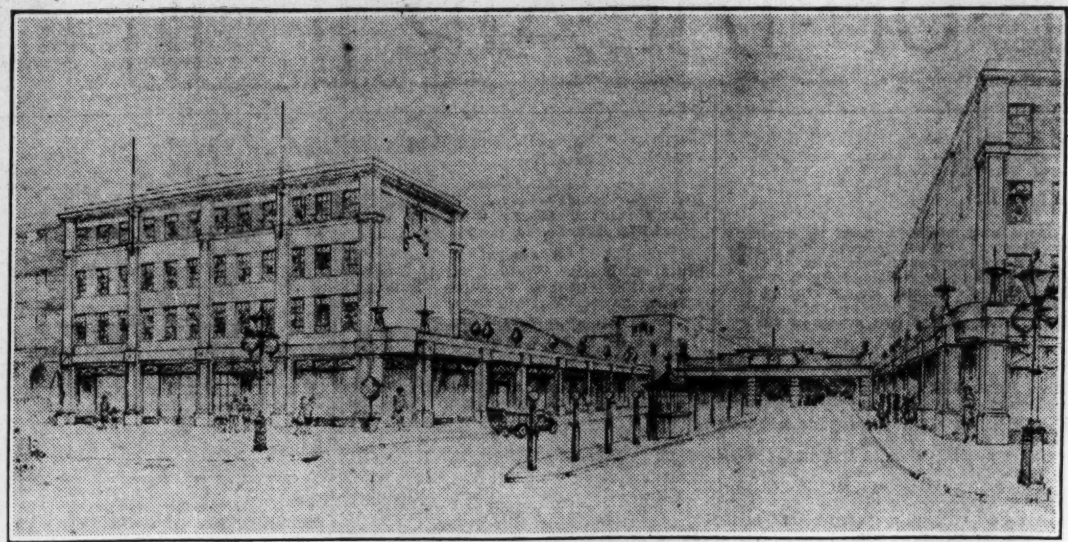
United States Seen as Intending to Place Prohibitive  
Tariff on Meats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—A serious view is taken in Australia, particularly by primary producers, of a proposal by the United States authorities to impose discriminatory duties on Australian goods imported into the United States. The latest reports received in Australia concerning United States action against Australian produce indicate that the United States Government intends to impose what amounts to a prohibitive duty against beef, mutton and lamb produced in Australia. It must be admitted, however, that the United States, in taking this action, is only doing what Australia has been doing for years by means of its tariff, as Australia has discriminated against foreign goods through the British preference section of its tariff schedule.

For the year 1926-27, the last year for which figures are available, the value of mutton sent to the United States from Australia was £345, lamb £167, and beef £317. The Minister for Trade and Customs, Henry S. Gullett said that his information was that the United States had placed a heavy duty on all rural produce except wool and sausage skin casings. Of the latter £421,000 worth was exported from Australia to the United States in the year un-

## Superstation for London's Coaches Rivals Railway Termini



LARGEST MOTOR STATION IN LONDON  
Accommodation is Provided for 250 Motor Coaches at Once Alongside 12 Platforms With Indicators, Showing the Destination of the Various Coaches and the Times of Starting.

der review. The lack of supplies in the United States, he said, had prevented any attempt so far to increase the duty. William Angliss, a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, and managing director of a large meat exporting firm, said that the higher duties would have a more serious effect on Australia's trade with Canada than with the United States. Canada, he said, exported large quantities of meat to the United States and replaced the exports by importations from Australia at a low price. An increase in the United States duties would reduce the Canadian exports to the United States, and consequently lessen the demand in Canada for Australian meat.

The matter was discussed in the House of Representatives at Canberra when the announcement was made, and several members representing rural interests asked whether the Government would seek the cooperation of the New Zealand Government in making a joint representation to the United States authorities in the matter. The Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, replied that it was not usual for one government to make representations to another government in matters of domestic policy. Australia, for instance, would resent any such representations made to it by another government in regard to its tariff policy. The matter, however, would receive consideration in all its aspects.

## Natives of Natal Seek Education

Inspector of Schools Pleads  
for Investigation of Large  
Store of Folklore

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DURBAN, Natal—The native is seeking education, and will get it whether we want to give it to him or not. We must see that he gets the education which is best for him," said O. M. Malcolm, inspector of native schools, an educationist well known and respected by both black and white races, when addressing the Durban Rotarians on the native problems of today.

"I am a member of a committee that is investigating the native languages," Mr. Malcolm said, "but we have not the time at our disposal to investigate the large store of folklore and customs of the natives. A study of their customs is the best way to get to understand them." "The joint councils, consisting of a sympathetic body of Europeans and a body of men of outstanding ability on the native side, which were formed in the thirties, to try and bring the best of both races together, are doing splendid work, and have issued memoranda of great interest to anyone wishing to study the native."

## London Has New Motor Station Near Vauxhall

12 Platforms With Indicators  
Can Handle 250 Coaches  
Simultaneously

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new motorcoach station which will rival the big railway termini in the facilities offered to passengers is being erected near Vauxhall and Kennington Oval cricket ground.

T. Boon of Blue Belle Motors, Ltd., who is responsible for the station, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it would be the largest motorcoach station in Great Britain—probably the largest in the world. Such a station, he said, had become essential to deal with the rapidly increasing coach traffic. He had calculated that there were over 27,000 motorcoaches running in the south of England alone, and the police authorities no longer allowed companies to embark their passengers in the streets.

Mr. Boon described the site as a very fine one, and said that the station would cost at least £100,000 to complete. There will be accommodation for 250 motorcoaches at a time alongside the 12 platforms, with indicators showing the destinations of the various coaches and the times of starting. On either side of the entrance, built on a 250-foot frontage, will be hotels, restaurants, waiting rooms, booking offices and shops. The station is situated on the main roads from Victoria to Margate, Dover, Eastbourne, Brighton and Portsmouth, and it is also well served by buses, "tubes" and trams from all parts of London.

## Lord Meston Tells of University Work

College Men, He Says, Sought  
by Leaders of Industry and  
Commerce Everywhere

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Attention was drawn to the part which the universities are now asked to take in the work of the world at the annual luncheon of the Glasgow-Aberdeen University Association which was held in Glasgow a short while since. Lord Meston of Agra and Dunnottar, chancellor of the university, spoke of the manner in which Aberdeen University was fulfilling its share of that work. Professor Rait of the chair of Scottish history at Glasgow University, in

must think of the vast number of careers, commercial, professional and industrial, scattered all over the country, and the Empire. One of the happiest phases of their time was unquestionably the way in which the great captains of industry and leaders of commerce were coming more and more frequently to the universities for bright young men to carry on their particular tasks.

## SPAIN'S TRADE OBJECTS TO AMERICAN RULES

MADRID (AP)—The foreign trade council of the Ministry of Commerce, on April 16, requested that Spain abrogate the *modus vivendi* trade agreement with the United States because of alleged American restrictions on such Spanish exports as fruits, preserves, cork, oil and arms. The meeting was attended by representatives of the chambers of commerce of New York, Havana, Santo Domingo and Panama, as well as several South American cities.

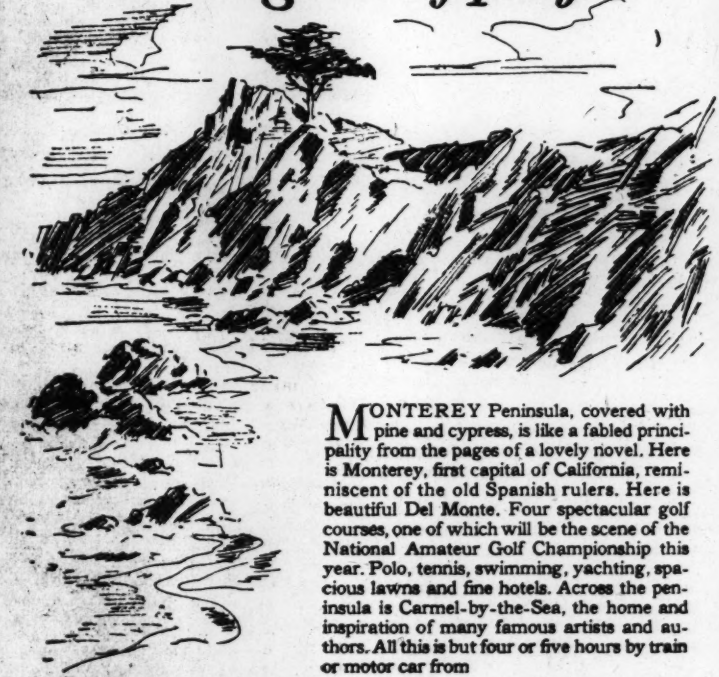
BANKING SCHOOL FOR MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The first school of banking in Mexico will be opened on April 1 under auspices of the Banco de Mexico. It is announced by Alberto Mascareñas, director general of that institution. The school will be available to Mexicans who are employed by banking concerns and classes will be held after business hours.

Very low roundtrip fares this summer  
on all railroads to San Francisco

on the  
**Bay of Monterey**  
is the playground of your  
dreams. Your favorite sport  
in a Kingdom of play...



## SAN FRANCISCO

GATEWAY TO VACATIONLAND

Make this great city, by the Golden Gate, the headquarters for your California vacation. America's coolest summer city with no rain to mar a single day. Colorful, cosmopolitan, gay and interesting in itself, San Francisco is the central point from which your trips to all of California's playgrounds may be easily and comfortably made. Yosemite, Lake Tahoe, the High Sierra, the Redwoods, Lassen Volcanic National Park and a hundred other attractions are all nearby.

To the south of San Francisco are broad beaches, orange groves covering the valleys and foothills, old missions and the headquarters of the motion picture industry, while northward are the "Evergreen Playground," the Puget Sound Country, the valley of the giant Columbia River, Crater Lake and Mt. Shasta. Plan to see the entire Pacific Coast either by side trip from San Francisco or as you return home at the end of your finest summer.

Here, too, is a land of opportunity. Great undeveloped markets lie beyond the Pacific with San Francisco as the natural gateway. Thousands who have come to visit have returned to live. So let this vacation serve the double purpose, a summer of relaxation and fun and a summer in which you may find a finer home. Your summer plans will be greatly aided by the new, illustrated book, "California Vacations," which will be sent you free by California, Inc., a non-profit organization, whose sole purpose is to serve the guests of California.

## CALIFORNIA "WHERE LIFE IS BETTER"



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701 Market Street  
San Francisco

You may send the free travel book, "California Vacations," to—

Name  
Address

## Einstein's Theory of Relativity Unavailing in Turning His Gift Lot Into Suburban Home

BERLIN (AP)—Prof. Albert Einstein, expounder of the theory of relativity, now finds he cannot take possession of the house which the Berlin municipality offered him rent free. Even relativity does not account for the sudden transmigration of Professor Einstein's manor house at the suburb of Neuchadlow into a vacant lot. The Berlin aldermen, when they bought the Neuchadlow house and its large park as an ideal retreat for the natural scientist who longs for solitude, overlooked a clause in the transfer papers which granted Frau von Brandis, its owner, who is now in Africa, the right of domicile for five years. To make amends, they have now offered Professor Einstein and his wife a one-acre garden plot near by. But there is no house on the property, and if Professor Einstein accepted this gift in place of the other he would have to build his own home. Professor Einstein has not commented on the sudden disappearance of the house from his suburban retreat, but the Berlin aldermen are busy putting up some sort of front against the criticism and ironical comments of the Berlin press.

## Come up to Colorado

VACATION fun for every taste! Riding, hiking, fishing, golf, camera hunting—you'll enjoy them at their best in the keen, exhilarating air of the glorious Rockies



## Two weeks of Perfect Enjoyment!

Is two weeks time enough? Yes—come on! Thousands find it ample. Colorado is near. The Burlington takes you there in only a day and a night from Chicago or St. Louis, quickly, pleasantly and at lowest cost. Three de luxe trains daily from Chicago, two from St. Louis. Comfortable motors, operating on regular schedules, go everywhere in Colorado, making your own car unnecessary.

What does it cost? You'll be astonished to find how little! Good meals and lodging in Colorado may be had for as little as \$20 a week.

And, for moderate additional cost, your Burlington ticket also takes you to Yellowstone and Glacier parks.

Only the Burlington's complete service to the entire Rocky Mountain Region makes vacation bargains like this possible. Send for the big, free Vacation Book—now.

Going to California? The Burlington has through service to California, and via the only really great scenic route—Denver, The Royal Gorge, Colorado Rockies and Salt Lake City.

Burlington Escorted Tours A new carefree way to see the Rockies, the National Parks, Pacific Northwest, California, or Alaska. Everything planned and paid in advance. Personally escorted, congenial, traveling house-parties. Special Pullmans. Mark coupon for illustrated tours book.



YOU will enjoy this trip! Its equipment, service and courteous hospitality have won the Burlington the largest patronage of Rocky Mountain vacationists given to any railroad

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE BOOK  
S. J. OWENS, GENERAL AGENT  
179 W. Jackson St., Dept. CS-1  
Chicago  
Please send me the big free Colorado Vacation Book.  
Name  
Address  
[ ] Mark X here if you wish Escorted Tours Book.

## Burlington Route

**CABLE'S**

**The Artistic CONOVER**

YOU have only to test the Conover for yourself to know its satisfying responsiveness. Whether you demand of it a delicate pianissimo, a brilliant staccato passage, or a forceful climax, the Conover sensitively responds to your touch. Always, its tone is singing, clear, beautiful.

**CABLE Piano Company**

Leading Makers of Phonographs and Radios at all Cable Stores

Regional Headquarters Stores:  
CHICAGO—Wabash and Jackson  
ATLANTA—84 North Broad Street  
DETROIT—1264 Library Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS—Nicollet at Eighth  
TOLEDO—209 Superior Street

Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters.

**SuperLEEtive**

HERE is a tire which will last the car owner as long as he ordinarily will drive his car.

Greater safety against side slips and skidding is provided in the deep cut, years-lasting, all-season tread. What appears to be merely a pattern is actually an engineering triumph. Every inch of the tread is scientifically designed to give maximum safety to your passengers, and to minimize punctures.

Drive around to any LEE dealer and get an allowance on your present tires, old or new, then put on a set of these LEE Supers, and enjoy the uninterrupted long service which these craftsmen-made Supers will give.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.  
475 Spring St., N. W., Adams  
890 Commonwealth Ave., Boston  
655 Eleventh Ave., New York City  
112 Gray St., Norfolk  
Broad & Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia

**LEE of Conshohocken**

**"A POUND AND A QUARTER FOR A DOLLAR"**

**Betsy Ann Chocolates**

Advertised exclusively in  
The Christian Science Monitor.  
Not sold by dealers.  
Order by mail.

**Order Candy by Mail  
and Save Money**

Because you buy "direct from maker to consumer" you make a savings on your candy bill. Betsy Ann offers a special box of chocolates—sold only through Monitor advertising—containing your favorite chewy pieces and fruit flavored creams.

**DELICIOUS FRUIT FLAVOR**

The centers are actually flavored with fresh fruit... sun-ripe oranges and lemons... big, red raspberries... golden pineapples. Really, you'll marvel at the home-made qualities of this delightful candy.

**HISTORICAL BOX**

The Box is beautifully illustrated in four colors with scenes of Wayside Inn, Old Massachusetts State House, Paul Revere's Ride, and Betsy Ann's Home.

**ALWAYS FRESH—DIRECT FROM BETSY ANN TO YOU**

A Pleading Gift for Your Friends—Your Card Enclosed

Better hustle the coupon on its way

**Guarantee**

Sample your box of Betsy Ann Chocolates, compare the flavor with candy of much higher price. If you don't think Betsy Ann's are better return the candy and we will refund your money. We guarantee your joyous satisfaction.

Only \$1.00 for 1 pound and 4 ounces

Betsy Ann Chocolate Company,  
Main St., Cambridge, Massachusetts

Enclosed is \$..... for  
Betsy Ann Chocolates. Postage Prepaid.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....



# THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

## Lighthouse Keepers Now All Have Sets

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
Washington  
NO LONGER is the United States Lighthouse Service synonymous with drear loneliness, for radio is now bringing its blessings to every one of the far-flung lighthouses maintained by the American Government. Even though that Government has been unwilling to appropriate funds for receiving sets, the kindly beneficence of American citizens is making it possible for the 700 light stations with twice as many keepers to avail themselves of all the joys the radio can bring.

President Hoover's praises are being sung by the Lighthouse Service. It was his plea, while Secretary of Commerce, which brought a generous response from American individuals and business concerns in the form of donations of radio sets and parts for those ill-paid lighthouse keepers unable to afford to buy their own. Today practically all stations are radio-equipped, and the reports from their keepers made public at Washington are intensely human documents.

"The stations," says a statement from the Lighthouse Service, "extend from Unimak Pass at the entrance to Bering Sea to the extremities of United States territory in Maine, Florida, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, and a large part of them are remote from settlements. Many of the stations even in well-settled regions are so located on rocks, islets or structures built in the water as to be difficult of access.

"There are many stations which can be reached only when the weather is favorable; as, for instance, such a light as that on Minots Ledge, standing on a reef off the Massachusetts coast, or Tillamook

Rock, off the Oregon coast, near the mouth of the Columbia River. There have been intervals at the latter station when the lighthouse tender has been unable to reach the rock for seven weeks at a stretch. At Cape Sable, Alaska, a few years ago, the keepers were unable to receive any mail during a period of 10 months.

The radio facilities supplied by philanthropic persons, particularly an unnamed lady donor of a large number of sets, have led to enthusiastic responses from the keepers. Most of them mention the reception of religious services, and all of them tell of the value of the weather reports transmitted from radio-casting stations. The keeper at Sombroco Lighthouse, which is an iron tower in the water on the edge of the coral reefs off Florida, reports that the weather broadcasts enable him to take all precautions, give messages to vessels in the immediate vicinity and follow the progress of hurricanes.

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## The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard, except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

**FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 21**  
**Concert Artists**  
Ralph Leopold, pianist (Baldwin-WJZ Chain). Young American pianist playing a series of the piano transcriptions of Wagnerian operas for which he is well known. 7:30 p. m.  
Godfrey Lindow, violinist (WJZ). Radio's own violinist, playing his own arrangement of "Rhapsody in Blue" by George Gershwin, a charming nocturne in the modern manner. 8 p. m.  
**Symphonic Music**  
Chicago Symphony Orchestra (NBC, Chicago). Dr. Stock reads Wolf-Ferrari, Beethoven, Goldmark, Wagner and Rimsky-Korsakoff. 6 p. m.

## SPEAKING OF DICTION



FLOYD NEALE

NEXT Tuesday the American Academy of Arts and Letters will bestow upon the radio announcer possessing the best diction, a gold medal for distinctive public service. It is not generally known that the idea for such a bestowal came from within the ranks of the announcers themselves and specifically from Floyd Neale of the staff of WEAF of the National Broadcasting Company.

Some months ago, Mr. Neale paid a visit to Robert Underwood Johnson, of the academy and told him that the announcer in his opinion was a great model of public opinion and that his diction set a standard for good speech. Evidently, Mr. Johnson passed this recommendation on to the members of his committee and the results will be known before long.

Floyd Neale's interest in the voice, both as a singing and speaking medium, dates back after his graduation from Harvard College in 1912, when he embarked upon a musical career, receiving instruction chiefly from Stephen Townsend, Prof. John Marshall, Madame Arnaud of Paris, France, and personal guidance from Mrs. H. H. A. Beach and Marcelle Craft.

This announcer has four languages at his command, listeners will probably recall him on the Hoover Sentinels Hour, the Contraltos and Los Sevillanos. He is a gifted pianist, an authority on musical lore and has aided in establishing and encouraging younger musicians on a successful career.

William Wile, well-known Washington correspondent. 1:45 p. m.  
**Grand Opera**  
Delibes' "Lakme" (WEAF Chain). National Grand Opera Company under Maestro Sodero. 11 p. m.

**Orchestral**  
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Mautner's group features. Sibelius' "Valse Triste." 8:30 p. m.

**Vocal and Orchestral**  
Grylls (A & P-WEAF Chain). Doing vocal and orchestral favorites. 8:30 p. m.  
Vaughan De Leath and Franklyn Bear (Pittsburgh-WEAF Chain). Special vocal effects to dance arrangement of "Song of India," while Mr. Bear sings two old Irish songs. 8 p. m.

**Arthur Brisbane's Favorite Songs** (Edison-WJZ Chain). Transcontinental. Melodious vocal solo with orchestra. Relaxation and rest. 9:30 p. m.  
Jack Norworth (Vitaphone-CBS transcontinental). Nora Bayes' partner sings his own "Shine On, Harvest Moon." 9:30 p. m.

**Couriers** (CBS). Merle Johnson and orchestra with Henry Burdig doing one of his well-known parodies. 8:30 p. m.

**Frederick** (Kansas-CBS). Popular orchestra and G. Underhill Macey, comedy soloist.

**Sketches**  
"Empire Builders" (Great Northern-WEAF transcontinental). With some unexpected revelations about the Indian Wars by Gen. Hugh Scott, former Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and famous Indian. 10:30 p. m.  
Real Folks (Chesterbrook-WJZ Chain). And now a beauty salon for dogs! 8:30 p. m.

**Shakespearean Drama**  
"The Tempest" (WJZ Chain). Commemorative birthday production of play that has most music incorporated in its text. 10:30 p. m.

**Vocal Recital**  
Frances Papette, mezzo soprano. (WEAF Chain). Popular radio artist accompanied by piano and violin. 7:45 p. m.

**Talk**  
James G. McDonald (WEAF Chain). In "The World Today," Mr. McDonald discusses the work of Ethel Root in promoting the establishment of the World Court. 7:30 p. m.

**Vocal Ensemble**  
United Choral Singers (CBS). F. Channell's excellent group features Brahms' cantata "Song of Fate." 8:30 p. m.

**Columbia's First Executive**  
In a recent issue Maj. J. Andrew White's picture appeared under the caption, "Columbia's First Executive." It now appears that Harry

Newman was the first president of the CBS and was succeeded by H. C. Cox before Mr. White came into the picture. Neither of these men evidently achieved the publicity in the position that Mr. White has gained since, to the general public, the impression is as given in the caption. It is also brought to our attention that the CBS was founded upon the prior activities of the United Independent Broadcasters, organized by George A. Coats of New York.

## Mexicans Widen Highway to Eight Feet—in Places

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MEXICO CITY—Rapid progress is being made on the highway that will link the cities of Guanajuato and Silao in the State of Guanajuato, it is announced by the National Highways Commission. This road is being laid in concrete and is from five to eight feet wide. It is being constructed by the State Government of Guanajuato.

**NIAGARA BRIDGES PROVIDED**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Plans for construction and financing of two toll bridges to connect Tonawanda and Niagara Falls with Grand Island, in the center of the Niagara River, will be made under an act just signed by Governor Roosevelt.

**Price & Company**  
Investment Securities  
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK  
TELEPHONES  
Hanover 4980 Montclair 10449

**Angel Baskets**  
A beautiful, chilly dessert! Ida Bailey Allen, President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, will broadcast this recipe for The American Sugar Refining Company at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WNAC.

**"Sweeten it with Domino"**  
American Sugar Refining Company



MADE according to an old New England recipe. Sealed with all its fragrance and goodness in air-tight cans. Ready for you to heat, and serve steaming hot, with a golden gob of butter melting over each slice.

On sale at leading grocers, 10 and 20 cent sizes.

THE TWITCHELL-CHAMPLIN CO.  
Portland, Me.

## HATCHET BRAND Brown Bread

**THE KEN'NAH MARKERS**  
\$100 PER SET  
FOR EITHER POCKET OR LIBRARY SIZE BIBLE OR TEXTBOOK  
TEMPORARY LOOSE LEAVES ARE SECURELY BOUND IN EACH BOOK BY A THREAD.  
INDEX NUMBERS AT SIDE ON PAPER COVERED METAL HOLDERS.

**ERNEST MENARD KENNA**  
51 WEST EIGHTYFIRST ST. NEW YORK

**In St. Louis HOTEL MAYFAIR**  
In the center of business, theatre and shopping district—with a quiet, exclusive atmosphere and unusual features that make it decidedly an hotel of distinction.

8th and St. Charles  
NEISS HOTEL SYSTEM OWNERS AND OPERATORS

**Fast Motor Road to Open New Area to San Francisco**

**\$11,265,000 Speedway From Heart of the City Down the Peninsula Under Way**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
SAN FRANCISCO—Motor travel between this city and thickly populated suburban districts "down the peninsula" to its south will soon be facilitated by one of the most advanced speed highways yet constructed.

Instead of laboring slowly through the congested traffic of present standard-width roads with thousands of fellow commuters, the daily trip to and from the city will be made over the straight, level stretches of the Bay Shore Highway, with four fast lanes of traffic moving in either direction.

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Dover	Maplewood	Short Hills
Dunnellen	Metuchen	South Orange
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## JUDGE'S SALLY AT LIQUOR LAW EARNS REBUKE

High Court in Chicago Says  
Light Remarks Make the  
Judicious Grieve

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Judges who indulge in "impulsive remarks, oratorical efforts and lectures" on the prohibition law during the conduct of trials on which the law has a bearing open themselves to criticism by the higher courts. This is shown in a decision of the Appellate Court of Illinois, which took occasion to censure Judge Joseph B. David of the Cook County Superior Court.

In the course of the trial, which resulted in the award of \$1500 damages to Mrs. Effie Poe of Harvey against Joe Marcinak, grocer in her neighborhood, for selling poisonous whiskey to her husband, Judge David made remarks which formed the basis of an appeal. He said that if Marcinak had "sold good booze, it would have been different" and he marked that when they sell poison liquor they have no standing in his court.

The Appellate Court upheld the award of \$1500 to Mrs. Poe, declaring the judgment was proper regardless of the "ebullient fulminations of the trial judge." The higher court also said:

"There are ample grounds for this criticism as the record shows. We have elsewhere said of similar conduct on the part of a trial judge, 'Though it makes the unskillful laugh, it cannot but make the judicious grieve,' and is usually costly to the litigants and to the public." Mrs. Poe brought suit against Marcinak, under the old Dram Shop Act. Her husband, buying intoxicating liquor from the grocery store, began using it excessively in 1927, and though he had \$50 a week in a garage mechanic and a special officer on the Harvey police force, he contributed only \$150 that year to the support of his children.

Mrs. Poe testified she followed her husband to the grocery store one day and asked Marcinak not to sell her husband any more liquor. Marcinak replied, she testified, that that was the way he was making his living and he "would sell liquor to her husband if he wanted to."

This testimony was denied by Marcinak, but was corroborated by the husband and by another witness who went with him and also bought "moonshine." Mr. Poe eventually damaged one of his employer's automobiles while intoxicated, was charged \$137 for the damage and discharged. Thereafter he was unable to get a steady job and went back to his old home in Tennessee where his wife joined him. The Appellate Court affirmed Mrs. Poe's rights to recover "actual and exemplary damages."

## Church Youth Unites to Wage Peace Crusade

(Continued from Page 1)

the rafters, were the words, "All rank abandon, ye who enter here." And so it came about that soldiers of all ranks, high and low, rich and poor, found in the companionship of Talbot House a rendezvous of peace where the implements of war were happily forgotten.

After the armistice, and the struggles of civilian life pressed in upon the lads who had returned from the front, the sentiment spread for the transference of Talbot House from the battlefield of Flanders to the streets and by-ways of England. Accordingly, too, H. centers of fellowship have been instituted in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Southampton, Bristol, Sheffield, Salford, Leicester, Hull, and in other cities of the Empire such as Halifax, Winnipeg, and Toronto.

These houses are the first of a series of homes, each with a family of 20 or more young men who are pledged to live lives untroubled by the prejudices of class or creed.

**Forming International Camp**  
An international camp of youth is presently to be organized in Europe under the auspices of the Young People's Commission of the World Alliance for International Friendship. It is expected that the variety of points of view honestly expressed in this camp will diminish somewhat the frictions and sensitiveness that stand in the way of unity and understanding.

Select delegates of high school youth are to be chosen for this adventure from Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Sweden, France, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Finland, and the Baltic states.

It is proposed that the first of these camps shall be set up in the Black Forest of Germany. In addition, four youth conferences are being planned for by this same commission, one to be held in the Balkans, one in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in North America. These "good will conferences," as they are to be called, will be convened in an atmosphere of comradeship that will make relatively easy a frank discussion of mooted questions. Out of these sectional conferences it is hoped to organize a world conference of Christian youth.

Founded on World Unity  
The boys' work of the Young Men's Christian Association, is motivated by a philosophy of world unity. Here, too, camps of boys are being organized, and lads in their teens are being chaperoned by competent leaders, on pilgrimages of friendship across seas and in distant places. The Girl Reserves, organized under the aegis of the Young Women's Christian Association, are made to feel their kinship with the children and youth of all lands. The Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts are likewise made conscious of a responsibility in citizenship, not only to their own country, but to the world community. This is also true of the Camp Fire Girls.

It has not been so long ago when the emerging young manhood and womanhood of the United States and other nations, knew little or nothing about that humanity which Goethe declared was above every nation. To-day, through camps, institutes, conferences and organizations of world dimensions, the young people of all lands are being taught a new song—a song of international friendship; they are being schooled in an attitude of give and take and of mutual understanding; they are sharing thus early the varied contacts that lay at the very basis of a civilized and peace-loving world community.

## Students Earning While They Learn Draw Low Grades

Chicago Dean Blames Outside  
Work for 10 Per Cent  
of Failures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ten per cent of the failures of undergraduates at the University of Chicago are caused by extra employment outside of school, it is revealed by a survey conducted by Dean George R. Moon among students placed on probation for poor scholastic grades. Student activities and social endeavors, on the other hand, take a toll of less than 1 per cent, the analysis showed.

Although many students who earn their own livings maintain high grades, the effort required is too strenuous for some, Dean Moon found. The study revealed that many lived in districts of Chicago, distant from the university and Dean Moon attributed approximately as many failures to excessive time required for transportation as to the better-known evil of over-participation in athletics, publications or fraternity affairs.

"College activities and social life appear to have had but little serious effect in causing the difficulties of this group," the dean declared. "Outside employment, however, is a much more important factor. It is impossible to escape being impressed with the fact that many students are intensely eager for a college education and not only are willing to sacrifice every bit of their free time to achieve it, but attempt to treat a program of work."

## Air Stride Crowds Staff of Bureau

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—As a result of the tremendous increase in aeronautical activity throughout the United States which even now, before 1929, activities are hardly under way, tops the peak of last summer, this branch of the Department of Commerce is undergoing a major expansion program. The personnel, which for months has been laboring under a flood of work entirely too great for it to handle efficiently, is to be increased 25 per cent, while the office space is to be expanded one-third.

The expansion program also will allow for a widening of the bureau's activities, including the new tasks of rating airports and aviation schools. Provision also is to be made for additional help in the engineering department.

Proof of the increased activity is best shown in a table of applications received for various licenses and permits up to April 6, 1929, as compared with those received up to April 7, 1928:

	April 6, '29	April 7, '28
Pilot licenses	9861	4124
Renewals	3588	282
Student permits	15582	1680
Mechanic licenses	7311	3656
Aircraft licenses	1700	3602
Aircraft identifications	2835	1289
Title transfers	5485	1052

## Negro Aide to Peary on North Pole Dash Wins Belated Recognition for Heroism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Belated recognition of his heroic services as aide to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in his discovery of the North Pole 20 years ago, has just been accorded Matthew A. Henson, a Negro, in the presentation of a silver cup by the Bronx Chamber of Commerce. The inscription read:

"To Matthew A. Henson as a token in recognition of his service to science as a member of the Peary expedition which discovered the North Pole April 6, 1909."

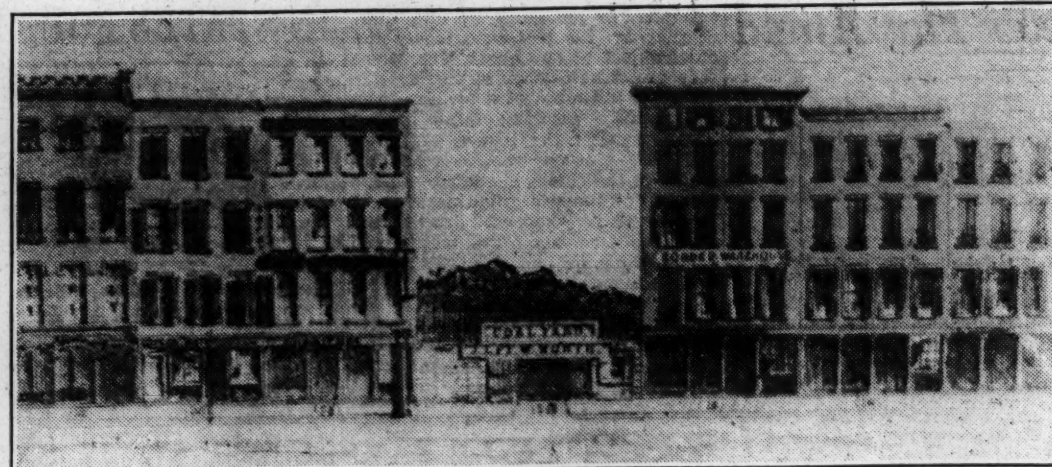
Bills have been introduced at various times to win for him a Congressional award. Instead, a post as clerk in the Custom House at something like \$2000 a year was given him. Not until the action of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce has he received public acknowledgment.

He alone remains to tell of Peary's final historic dash, on which he was one of the party of seven Americans, who, with 17 Eskimos, 133 dogs and 19 sledges, made up one of the

strongest and best-organized expeditions that had set out up to that time to attain the farthest north possible. When latitude 87 deg. 48 min. had been reached, Peary had with him only Henson, four Eskimos and the pick of his dogs. The 125 miles of the final dash were covered in five days' march and latitude 89 deg. 57 min. was reached on April 6, 1909.

"We were 36 hours at the North Pole and four sets of observations were taken," Henson said. "When Commander Peary returned from his second observation, he said, 'We will put the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.' And we unfurled the flag on top of a piece of ice. Then I knew history had been made for America." Peary wrote in his praise: "Henson proved his fitness by long and thorough apprenticeship. His participation in the final victory, which planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole and won for this country the international prize of nearly four centuries, is a distinct credit and a feather in the cap of his race."

## Yesterday and Today at 26 Broadway, New York



Upper—Old Copperplate of 26 Broadway, Recently Turned Over to the Museum of the City of New York by J. Clarence Davies, Showing the Coal Yard and Small Stores and Warehouses that in 1848 Occupied the Site on Which the 21-Storey Standard Oil Building Now Stands. Lower—The Same Site as It Appears Today.

## Sentry to New York's 'Canyon' Bound by Novel Restrictions

Standard Oil Structure, Now Complete, Preserves Old Buildings Within Its Walls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A vacant lot which colonial authorities once talked of auctioning unless the owner made some "improvements," is now valued at \$730 a square foot, as the result of the completion of one of the important towers of the lower Manhattan skyline.

The building is the home of the Standard Oil Company at 26 Broadway, which stands like a huge sentry at the portal of the "grand canyon of American business." The structure has been a familiar figure among the architectural giants of lower New York for several years, but it is only within recent months that the engineers and contractors really finished their job.

Picturesque days were recalled as the \$25,000,000 structure with its 31 stories rose to a height of 450 feet above a busy thoroughfare, for the site of No. 26 Broadway played the inactive rôle of spectator in the dramatic days of "little old New York." This fact is thought by historians to have its foundation in the curious Dutch preference for the west side of a street.

**Dutch Prefer West Side**

When the Dutch settled New York in 1613, they built the first house on the west side of "De Breede Weg" almost directly opposite the site which the Standard Oil Building now occupies. For years the west side of "The Broad-Way" continued to flourish. Fashionable residences were

built there and on moonless nights the owner of every seventh house hung a candle-lantern outside to light the street. The future No. 26 Broadway remained in the dark. But about 1790 the development of the east side of the street began. The house at No. 26 Broadway was once occupied for a time by Alexander Hamilton, but little record remains of those early structures, which were later destroyed by fire. The earliest picture of the site on which the skyscraper now stands shows the lot occupied by a coal yard. On the up-town side of the coal yard a furniture store, upholsterer and hair cutter had quarters, while the buildings to the south were occupied by warehouses.

**Plans Held up by Restaurant**

The plot at No. 26 Broadway, which is included in the site of the present building was the location of the Adelphi Hotel, built in 1827. Its six stories established a new record for skyscrapers of that period. The present structure also includes the site of the old Produce Exchange Building, which raised the skyscraper record of the city to 225 feet in 1834. The No. 26 Broadway property was

purchased by the Standard Oil Company in 1885 and a nine-story building erected. Ten years later a wing and tower raised its height to 13 stories. When the plans were made for the new building it was stipulated that the skyscraper should be built around the old building. This was done with the result that a new facade was all that was needed to incorporate the old structure into the new one.

But the engineers were almost ready to go ahead with the work when it was found that a restaurant owner would not give up his lease. The plans were changed and the building constructed so as to leave the restaurant in an "architectural cave." When the lease expired, the restaurant was torn out and the finishing touches were put on the skyscraper on Feb. 23 of this year, completing an eight and one-half year period of sectional construction.

## Hoover Puts Wisconsin Back in G. O. P. Fold

(Continued from Page 1)

representative from Wisconsin, one of the veteran members of the delegation, campaigned for the President, and Henry Allen Cooper (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, dean of the House in length of service, like Mr. Nelson, privately backed Mr. Hoover.

Some of the others of the delegation kept a hands-off attitude toward the presidential race, but regardless of the extent of their support, President Hoover has included the whole group in the peace move. When the House committees are organized all will receive the recognition due their several claims of seniority. Mr. Frear has already been restored to membership on the important Ways and Means Committee, which has been already named.

In the future the delegation will be consulted as are all other Republican members in all patronage measures. With the enactment of census taking legislation at the special session and the thousands of federal jobs this act will create the President's action is of great political importance to these members and enables them to extend many favors to friends and supporters.

Mr. La Follette and Mr. Blaine, in line with the President's policy, are being accorded full party status in the Senate's organization. No disciplinary action was taken against them. However, they will not be consulted in the distribution of patronage. Neither would comment on the action of the President nor their House colleagues.

**Think More Significant**

Political leaders from the Northwest and within the general Progressive group in Congress characterized the return to the party fold of the Wisconsin representatives as a political development of the greatest significance. They declared that it marked the complete break up of the old La Follette machine and the

growing development of a new political lineup in the state.

The fact that Mr. Nelson, Mr. Frear and Mr. Cooper, the national leaders of the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, supported Mr. Hoover last year and voted for the Administration organization of the House when the special session convened, the first time they have done so in a number of years, and have been accorded full party recognition by the President is considered by party leaders as not only a striking manifestation of the "trend of the times," but as a signal victory for the President in his endeavors to harmonize the various groups and elements of the Republican Party.

**Come Back With Free Hand**

It was stated that no conditions nor pledges were asked or required of the Progressive group by the President. They are free to vote on legislation as they have done in the past.

This latest development in the Wisconsin situation is a matter of particular satisfaction for Mr. Nelson. Two years ago Republican House leaders proposed restoring him to the committee chairmanship he held when he was ousted following the 1924 campaign. Immediately La Follette organs in Wisconsin attacked him for "backsliding." The other Wisconsin representatives remained silent, although most of them privately supported him.

## Detroit's Drastic Methods Driving Bootleggers Out

Liquor-Selling Cases in All  
Courts—Jones Law Aids  
Officers

DETROIT (AP)—Liquor selling is the subject of investigations of trials conducted by federal, state, county and city enforcement agencies. The Detroit police trial board has before it the cases of Capt. Joseph A. Burkholder and Sgt. Edward Shaw, accused of co-operating with rum-runners to prevent seizure of liquor-laden boats by federal authorities, and also accused of converting seized liquor to their private use.

In federal court 12 former United States border customs patrol inspectors face trial on charges of accepting bribes from "importers." Seven former inspectors have pleaded guilty to the charge and one has been convicted and given the maximum sentence of two years in the federal penitentiary. Nineteen indicted rum-runners are under indictment for giving bribes.

Recent efforts of law enforcement agencies have caused rumrunning to be regarded as a more hazardous occupation than formerly. The enactment of the Jones Law has brought statements from many veteran bootleggers and rumrunners, local newspapers say, that the business was becoming too dangerous.

Police say the severe penalties imposed on bootleggers by both federal and state courts have driven the less hardened type of bootleggers, who broke no laws except those against liquor selling, out of the business.

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all one's requirements for the  
Home or for Personal Use.

The Linen Trousseau—  
Our Specialty  
Correspondence Invited

J. J. Litwinsky  
THE LINEN STORE INC.  
36 So. Michigan Boulevard  
University Club Building  
CHICAGO

## 'Oscar of the Waldorf' Enrolled Among Famed by Fellow Hosts

Business Leaders Unite With Hotel Men in Showering  
Plaudits Upon Boniface Known Around World—  
Wears Decorations of Three Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hotel men from all over the United States and Canada and some of the leaders of industry and finance of New York City have just met here to honor "Oscar of the Waldorf" and to sing the praise of the glory that was the old Waldorf's and the old Astoria's.

The occasion was a testimonial dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf by the Hotel Executives' Club to Oscar Tschirky, now a "gentleman farmer" of New Paltz. Formerly he preferred such titles as host, manager and executive of the Waldorf and, most of all, just simple "Oscar of the Waldorf."

The old Waldorf is now marked for demolition, and where it stands will arise a mammoth office building. It was, therefore, appropriate that the testimonial dinner to Mr. Tschirky be given before the first move is made to dismantle it.

Charles M. Schwab, steel maker, was one of the speakers most eloquent in praise on "Oscar." David E. Mulligan, managing director of the Windsor Hotel of Montreal; Eugene T. Hartigan, manager of the St. Regis and president of the Hotel Executives' Club; Fred A. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Astor and president of the New York Hotel Association, and Dr. John A. Harris, president of the Broadway Association and one-time Deputy Police Commissioner, were the other speakers.

The dinner was somewhat in the nature of an old-time Waldorf family gathering. It was made so by a group of Waldorf employees who have rounded out more than a quarter of a century in the service of the hotel, whereas "Oscar" heads the list of old-timers with 36 years of service at this place. In the group were George Schaeffer, head waiter in the Empire Room; Alphons Reyes, head waiter in the banquet department; John Henry of the service department, and Joseph Taylor.

Thus the fellow workers and friends of "Oscar of the Waldorf" came together at the "party" in honor of the man who rose from busboy at the old Hoffman House to dean of one of the most famous hotels in the world and who linked his name with it; the man who is said to know more persons from all over the world than any other American and who rose from the humble position of immigrant lad away back in 1883 to American citizen who wears the decorations of three foreign nations—of France, Belgium and Rumania.

## CANADIAN TEACHERS DECIDE NOT TO STRIKE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S.—Mollified by the promise to the Provincial Government to appoint an independent commission to thoroughly probe the whole question, the teachers in the public schools of Prince Edward Island, have called off their threatened strike and have resumed their teachings in the schools of the Province.

The commission, which will investigate to the full the matter of salaries paid to Prince Edward teachers, will be headed by Dr. Cyrus MacMillan of McGill University, Montreal, and will comprise two other members, one to be named by the teachers and one by the Prince Edward Island Government.



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## Understanding of Plain English Grammar Sought by Adults

THE English language has too long been neglected, not in its literature, not in its history, but in itself—its grammar, its pronunciation, its spelling.

Years of experience in teaching a variety of languages, during which she has observed the dictation of thousands of students, have convinced Miss Grace M. Miller of Boston that if "ragtime" American speech is to be transformed into correct English, increasing attention must be paid to the simple, 24-hour-a-day details of grammar.

So apparently widespread has become the blight of careless English that Miss Miller's stress upon the rudiments of the language—rudiments both overlooked and abused—comes as an opportune and refreshing incentive to improvement.

Take a few cases in point. Do you say "in'kwirry" for inquiry; "ad'dress" for address; "cu'pon" for coupon; "pre'sidence" for precedent; "prog'ram" for program; "hy'drid" for height; "ac'climated" for acclimated?

Consider also how you would pronounce such simple words as—aviator, percolator, grimace, alias, condolence, Tuesday, February, epitome, vagary, grimy, comparable, exquisite, interesting, conversant, maniacal, terpsichorean, natiurium, xylophone, poinsettia.

Miss Miller would also ask if you know when to use dived or dove, drank or drunk, I or me, who or whom, admittance or admission, consul, council or counsel, practical or practicable, vocation or vocation, affect or effect, shall or will, laying or lying, sits or sets.

And do you say between you and I, who did he marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancée (f), cello, lingerie, calipso, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolshviki, Sinn Fein, Galli-Curi.

Puccini, Velasquez, Les Misérables, certain errors are so familiar that we do not realize they are errors until some purist points them out.

The ear of the cultured would be shocked at "he done it," or "I ain't," but the same ear might be so accustomed to other incorrect phrases, that it would detect no error in such expressions as "those sort of people," "where will I meet you?" "that data is wrong," "loan me a dollar," "I expect he 'goin' go," "she well postaged," "one less thing," "friends for dinner," and so on.

"Grammar is not difficult, especially to the adult who is trained to reason, and it is not dry when it is made practical by applying it to everyday speech. Learning to speak by ear is like learning to play by ear. It is both superficial and dependent—superficial because it is not based on fundamental knowledge, and dependent because it is likely to be affected by association."

Faulty diction is more prevalent in the United States than in other countries, according to Miss Miller, who holds that the mixed races contribute heavily to the idiosyncrasies of popular usage. The other most important factor is the relegation of the teaching of English grammar almost exclusively to the primary schools, a condition which allows children to stop studying the subject before they are old enough to understand it and appreciate its importance to everyday speech.

It is Miss Miller's educational concept that to speak and write correct English is a prime essential to a general education, and that the nature and mode of one's speech is the master key to character and capacity.

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "In many cases

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students, but with teachers and principals as well.

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## HAENSEL PAINTS SOMBER PICTURE OF RUSSIANS

2,000,000 Workmen, He Says  
Says, Benefit at Expense of  
120,000,000 Peasants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Russia has become the unskilled workers' elysium, according to Prof. Paul Haensel, formerly director of the Imperial State Bank of that country, who has for the last seven years been professor of public finance at the University of Moscow. Lecturing in Oxford, Professor Haensel said that the abolition of wages and other distinctions between skilled and unskilled labor in Russia has so reduced the numbers of skilled workers that it has been found necessary to revert to piece-work wages in the factories. "Of course," said Professor Haensel, "that is against socialistic principles, but what were they to do? Otherwise they would continue to get bad results."

It is not only the manual workers who are affected by the low scale of remuneration. "The average pay of a Russian official," said the professor, "is now £6 10s. monthly. Even in Moscow the salary of a government official averages only £15 a month. A university professor gets £5, £10 or £14 a month. My salary is only £5 a month, so you see there is a great saving on me. A teacher gets a salary of £3, £4, or £5 a month."

The amount invested by the government in state enterprises is about £220,000,000. Is it a success? We do not know because we have not the criterion that you have in western countries. That criterion is profit. The Russian State enterprises bring in money, but it is profit or is it a monopolistic tax?"

Although the Russian peasant was now free to sell his produce to whom he would, no one came forward to buy from him. That was because the railways had orders not to accept private grain for transport. The only thing left to do was to buy a large coffee mill and grind one's own. As the result of these restrictions the government stepped in and bought the peasant's grain at 30 or 40 per cent. less than the prices for grain abroad. The peasant grumbled, but he was careful nobody heard him, because in Soviet Russia grumbling was prohibited.

The workmen today were prosperous. They received good wages and free tickets for all the best seats at the theaters. "But," added the speaker, "there are only 2,000,000 workmen in Russia, and their prosperity is gained at the expense of 120,000,000 peasants. The result is that there is an influx into the towns, and there is such a shortage of houses as has never been seen before. Five hundred people arrive in Moscow every day looking for work, and there are about 2,500,000 people unemployed in Russia. So great is the shortage of accommodation that nobody is allowed to occupy more than 90 square feet for himself."

ABO, Finland—Finland will celebrate the 700-year jubilee of the founding of Abo in June. So great an interest has been shown by Finland in this celebration that the plans for the exhibition grounds on a hill in

the heart of the city called Samppala-hill will have had to be extended several times. One of the most striking features will be the reconstruction of the Abo Cathedral after extensive restoration. There will be a large industrial fair, including sport and flying festivities. Although Finnish industries and crafts will constitute the chief exhibits, the exhibition will take on an international character. On the summit of Samppala-hill a restaurant is being constructed three stories high, built of glass, from which a view may be gained of the entire city. On an adjacent hill connected by means of a viaduct, a large sports park will be arranged.

## St. Lawrence Ice Cleared by Bombs

Airplanes Used in Canada for  
First Time in the Breaking  
Up of Jams

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Airplanes and bombs were used this spring for the first time to facilitate the clearing of the St. Lawrence River below Montreal of the winter's ice and to prevent the formation of ice jams such as have in former years caused floods in the east end of Montreal. The experiment, for which the Dominion Government granted \$60,000, proved successful, in the opinion of officials of the Department of Marine. The artificial attack on the river ice was carried out under the direction of Dr. Howard Barnes, of the department of physics, McGill University.

Thermite bombs were used at strategic points to start the frazil ice which forms downward from the surface sheet ice like stalactites. Some of the bombs it was found necessary to drop from airplanes.

Last spring a great ice-barrier formed just below Montreal, backing up the water over a considerable portion of the east end of the city. This year a jam formed between Montreal and Longueuil, backing up the water over the high level piers of the upper harbor for the first time in many years. And, although the bombs it was found necessary to drop from airplanes.

The ice-breaker, Lady Grey, arrived in Montreal from Quebec on April 10, considerably earlier than the normal opening of navigation.

## KEITH-ORPHEUM BUYS PANTAGES THEATERS

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Reports that negotiations were under way for the sale of the Pantages Theater Circuit to the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation have been confirmed by Alexander Pantages. He said the deal would involve approximately \$14,000,000 and probably would be completed in two or three weeks. Fifteen theaters and all of the Pantages theatrical real estate are included in the impending transfer.

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## Bird Friends of One's Home State Greet the Traveler Far Afield

Some in Different Clothes; Yet Here They Are, This  
Time in Oregon, Welcoming the New England Bird  
Student With Well-Loved Notes

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE student of bird life over wide areas cannot fail to be impressed with the general distribution of many varieties. This morning as I was approaching Crystal Lake near Reed College in the suburbs of Portland, Ore., familiar notes of that commonest of eastern singers, the sparrow, greeted my grateful ear. It was like a word from home. Here it was, the very same sparrow that nests in the thick barberry hedges about our lawn in Watertown, Mass., and about the cottage in our little valley in Maine. His plumage, due to climatic conditions, has a somewhat darker shade than that of our sparrow of the East, but otherwise it is the same. Trustful little friend that cheers the early days of spring at home.

As we approached the lake shore the ringing notes of redwing broke the stillness. Redwing, so familiar as the falling rain. Redwinged blackbirds are found throughout the United States and if there is any considerable locality where they are not found, I am unaware of it. They are less distrustful than other members of this rather unpopular family; and the striking costume of coal black with brilliant orange-red epaulets and his tuneful notes make the male redwing a general favorite.

The same sturdy citizen  
Another familiar bird to greet us was the friendly robin, the same sturdy citizen with the same brick red breast and dull back that nests under the back porch of our cottage in Maine. They, too, are universal throughout the United States, although for the most part their nesting habits is in the northern states. Like many people, they find the Southland a pleasant enough locality during the winter months but when the cold and snow are past, they eagerly wing their way back to their northern homes for a long summer.

Our friend for the morning, a well-informed ornithologist and author, tells us that some of the Oregon robins have dashes of white on the tail, this being their only variation in plumage from those found in the East. In the placid waters of the lake and feeding on the green herbage on the shore we find many wild ducks. Wild no longer for, being protected by law like the ducks of the Fenway in Boston, they have become almost as tame as their cousins of the farmyard. There are in the lake several varieties of mallards, half-crested and red heads predominating. Many couples are moving about with the jerking movement of the head which characterizes this marsh bird wherever found. A solitary pied-billed grebe does his fish-like dive as we approach the bank, a motion so quick almost to deceive the eye. So sudden is the disappearance of this little grebe that it has given him the common name of devil-diver, although the analogy is not quite clear.

Seeking Audubon's Warbler  
Across the pond, scarcely more than 50 yards in breadth, we see the astonishing sight of a large willow tree, its bole fully 20 inches

thick, so deeply circled by the cutting teeth of a beaver that only a bare spindle at the center remains to hold it upright. Here within city limits this wilderness wood-cutter plies his trade at night so effectively that a few more strokes of his sharp bill will bring down the wide-spreading tree with a generous supply of bark, enough to ration him for many days. What a fitting proof is here of the influence of protection on our friends in fur as well as those in feathers!

But we have not found that for which we are searching, the varied thrush, the evening grosbeak, and Audubon's warbler. These characteristic birds of the great Northwest are our special objectives. In a pouring rain we change our quest to a cemetery on high ground just behind the town, and for a few moments remain within the shelter of the motor; and with immediate rewards.

In the leafless trees and presently on the ground within 30 feet of us a flock of pine siskins chatter as they feed, happy and unafraid, the counterpart, so far as I can see, of the siskins of the spruce woods in Maine, which in former years added so much joy to my frequent excursions into the wilderness. Scattered through the flocks are several goldfinches in winter costume, very similar in size, notes, and movements to the siskins, whose cousins they are.

Orange and Dusky Black  
We are still intent upon watching these tiny sprites when lo! one variety of our special quest appears—varied thrushes, both male and female. They, too, are on the ground searching for earthworms, running about much as do their close kin—the robins. The varied thrush is of the same size as the robin, but the shorter tail makes them seem somewhat smaller. Their beautiful coats are of orange and dusky black, intermingled in an attractive pattern, and with a black crescent across the breast. A considerable flock appears, and from the trees we hear their gentle, almost hissing, note uttered with a rising inflection, as though inquiring as to the purpose of our visit.

Our companion, Mr. Elliot, in his excellent book, "Birds of the Pacific Coast," says of the song of the varied thrush or Alaska robin: "It has a melancholy about it that is hard to describe. As the song floats down from the top of a giant fir in the mountains it has all the wildness and sweetness of the song of the hermit thrush."

As we watch these interesting members of the thrush family, found only west of the Rocky Mountains, there appears the same little slate-colored bird I first identified down the snow-clad hills of New Mexico, the early part of my journey. Shufeldt's junco. Yes, there is no mistake, the dark head and neck, almost black, the white skirts and ivory bill fix his identity beyond a doubt. Soon we hear their song—beady little notes strung on a string—but on the whole distinctly musical.

Evening Grosbeaks in the Rain  
All this panorama of bird life passes while we still cling to the shelter of the car. Presently, as we linger, the quick ear of our com-

panion catches a faint note, which he signals with "Listen! Hear that! Evening grosbeaks!" And without ceremony or hesitancy we climb out of the car, the better to locate the chief object of our quest. Yes, there they are, a half-dozen sitting quietly amid the branches of a leafless tree, occasionally uttering faint hissing notes. Against the leaden sky even with our glasses we can catch no gleam of the colors of their plumage. But our optimistic guide assures us that presently they will drop to the earth to feed upon the last year's seeds, when we can observe them at will. His conjecture is correct, for in a few minutes they drop to the ground and are joined by another flock, so that we have before us more than a dozen of these, to me, rare birds.

For years I have sought the evening grosbeaks on their winter excursions to the East and many times have asked those living near their usual visiting places to notify me of their arrival. But birds do not always travel by schedule. The migratory movements of these birds are most irregular. Instead of following the north and south lines of travel adopted by all other birds, they journey across country to a colder climate than that left behind. For what reason nobody knows. Not all make the journey, many remaining all the year round in their permanent habitat.

Their nesting range is confined to the Northwest, to the territory of the United States and Canada. The evening grosbeak is seven inches in length and stoutly built. The prevailing color is olive green with black wings dashed with white. The male has a large patch of yellow on the forehead. One of the most prominent features is the thick bill, flesh colored and very prominent.

We watch the feeding birds for some time and then as the rain has ceased, move on again. The alert ear of our companion catches a distant note and this time his exclamation is "Audubon's warbler!" Following the sound for some distance, we locate this dainty creature perched alone in a leafless tree, alternately plucking himself and stopping to sing his quaint little song, a shrill warble, clear and musical.

Audubon's warbler is in dress much like the myrtle warbler of the East. Its costume of pretty drab is set on the shoulder and throat, rump and crown, with bright yellow. This is not a rare warbler in the Northwest, but rarely is seen east of the Rockies. As the limit of time we have to devote to this fascinating quest has expired, we turn back with a definite sense of triumph. Have we not accomplished our purpose? Varied thrushes, evening grosbeaks, Audubon's warbler—and many familiar varieties—all in a rainy morning!

Dolly Madison's Well  
to Have Bronze Tablet  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
RALEIGH, N. C.—The well from which Dolly Madison, afterward nationally known as Dolly Madison, drank on first cup of water, will be appropriately marked by the Guilford Battle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Greensboro, and the Alexander Martin Chapter, of High Point, jointly. A bronze tablet will be placed between the old well and the highway and will bear an inscription telling those who pass that way that this is the spot where Dolly Payne Madison was born.

Registered at the Christian  
Science Publishing House  
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Elroy L. Huffer, Donald F. Vinsel, Daniel Coffey, Howard Bacon, Monsie McKown, Alfred Hawes, Horace Cutler, William McIntosh, from the Malden (Mass.) Y. M. C. A.; C. H. Gibbs, Sydney, Australia; Mrs. E. Edney, Ottawa, Can.

New England Study Begun  
Coinciding with the Pacific coast study, a secondary project was carried on in New Hampshire, with the purpose of starting the study of the New England region, to be completed later, he said.

Nearly all the large tracts of hardwood in Louisiana are in the hands of sawmill operators who are cutting the timber," said G. H. Lentz.

Similar surveys were made in Wisconsin and Michigan, and last summer and autumn the inquiry was begun in Oregon, Washington and New Hampshire. The next project probably will be in the South.

Many Laws—Few Results  
"There are 33 special forest laws upon the statute books of 26 states," he pointed out. "I am including here the Oregon law just enacted by the Legislature of 1929. Such legislation has evidently not yet produced the perfect system of forest taxation; indeed, much of its product has proved clearly futile. Nevertheless, there has been this accumulated a valuable experience."

"Since its formal organization three years ago," he added, "the personnel for the inquiry has been built up. It is now composed of eight technical investigators (economists and foresters) and a statistical and clerical staff of 12 members, including permanent and temporary employees."

"Having selected the lake states for our first effort, we began field work in Minnesota in 1926," he said.

## FOREST TAX LAW IN STATES FOUND LARGELY FUTILE

Inquiry Shows Reforms to  
Aid Timber Must Be Re-  
sult of Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Taxation, as well as soil fertility, affects the growth of trees. At least that much was agreed in the Southern Forestry Congress, which held its eleventh session here. Whatever influence taxation may have upon the family pocketbook, there seemed little inclination at the congress to deny that in many states it "tops the timber."

"Reforms in forest taxation can be brought about only by an extended process of public education," Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale asserted. He explained that the inquiry undertaken by the Federal Government under the Clarke-McNary law of 1924 is not concerned primarily with the taxation of national forests, or with that of private forests by the National Government. The purpose is to make a comprehensive study of the state laws on the subject.

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## Knitting Trades Observe Jubilee in Philadelphia

Silver Anniversary Assembles  
Notable Exhibit of Ma-  
chinery and Products

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The silver jubilee anniversary of the Knitting Arts Exhibition, here, has one of the largest displays of knitting machinery and the by-products of the trade ever assembled. A score of states are represented.

"The knitting trades are entering upon a new and undoubtedly their greatest business era," said Chester I. Campbell of Boston, general manager of the exhibition. "Advances in the manufacturing processes will be a notable contribution toward bringing about closer relations between the producer, the manufacturer and the retailer. The high quality of the finished product, resulting from modern manufacturing processes, is winning increased favor with the consumer trade as reflected in the growing volume of business from year to year."

During the jubilee there will be meetings of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, the wage committee of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association and the wage committee of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union. There will also be a meeting of the Open Shop Full Fashioned Manufacturers.

Quicker Allotment of Duties  
Made Possible by New  
Bill in Canberra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Speeding up the operations of Australia's Tariff Board is the purpose of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Henry S. Gullett, the new Minister of Customs. The principal methods by which this is to be achieved include division of the existing board into two sections, relieving it of much of the minor work which will in future be done by the officers of the customs department. Under the direction of Mr. Gullett, there are indications that less notice will be taken of the continual demand from Australian manufacturers for more and more tariff.

Australian industries are probably the most highly protected in the world, for in addition to the natural protection which they enjoy from the high freights which imported goods must pay before they reach Australia, there are many goods upon which high duties must be paid before landing. Whenever a new industry is begun in Australia, an application is made to the Tariff Board for a protective tariff and after inquiry, the board, if it is satisfied that the industry is a bona fide one, imposes on goods of that nature a protective tariff which is sometimes prohibitive—tariff duty.

I AM now able to supply custom made hats from \$6.00 to \$8.00 and up, that will appeal to the young Miss, and the youthful Matron who dresses with distinction.

Mme. Louise  
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PHILADELPHIA

Registered at the Christian  
Science Publishing House  
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## Knitting Trades Observe Jubilee in Philadelphia

Silver Anniversary Assembles  
Notable Exhibit of Ma-  
chinery and Products

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The silver jubilee anniversary of the Knitting Arts Exhibition, here, has one of the largest displays of knitting machinery and the by-products of the trade ever assembled. A score of states are represented.

"The knitting trades are entering upon a new and undoubtedly their greatest business era," said Chester I. Campbell of Boston, general manager of the exhibition. "Advances in the manufacturing processes will be a notable contribution toward bringing about closer relations between the producer, the manufacturer and the retailer. The high quality of the finished product, resulting from modern manufacturing processes, is winning increased favor with the consumer trade as reflected in the growing volume of business from year to year."

During the jubilee there will be meetings of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, the wage committee of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association and the wage committee of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union. There will also be a meeting of the Open Shop Full Fashioned Manufacturers.

Quicker Allotment of Duties  
Made Possible by New  
Bill in Canberra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Speeding up the operations of Australia's Tariff Board is the purpose of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Henry S. Gullett, the new Minister of Customs. The principal methods by which this is to be achieved include division of the existing board into two sections, relieving it of much of the minor work which will in future be done by the officers of the customs department. Under the direction of Mr. Gullett, there are indications that less notice will be taken of the continual demand from Australian manufacturers for more and more tariff.

Australian industries are probably the most highly protected in the world, for in addition to the natural protection which they enjoy from the high freights which imported goods must pay before they reach Australia, there are many goods upon which high duties must be paid before landing. Whenever a new industry is begun in Australia, an application is made to the Tariff Board for a protective tariff and after inquiry, the board, if it is satisfied that the industry is a bona fide one, imposes on goods of that nature a protective tariff which is sometimes prohibitive—tariff duty.

I AM now able to supply custom made hats from \$6.00 to \$8.00 and up, that will appeal to the young Miss, and the youthful Matron who dresses with distinction.

Mme. Louise  
FIFTH FLOOR  
1831 Chestnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA

Registered at the Christian  
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## WINNER OF ESSAY PRIZE DEPLORES NAVY ARMS RACE

Advocates American-British Compromise on Question of Rights at Sea

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERKELEY, Calif.—John A. Reynolds, University of California undergraduate in the school of international politics, who won the Carnegie Endowment Foundation's world peace essay prize for 1929, is a member of the naval R. O. T. C. at the university, and chose naval disarmament as the topic of his essay. It will be on that subject that he will address the Oxford conference.

Taking as a premise for his essay the fundamental that a "reasonable navy has a legitimate function"—to insure that the nations keep faith and to keep the seas free from piracy—Mr. Reynolds stresses the futility of competitive building. He argues that circumstances will force the great naval powers shortly to take definite and constructive steps toward limitation.

The solution to the naval armament problem, he contends, rests with Great Britain and the United States. The combined navies of these two countries represent so large a preponderance of world sea power that any limitation agreement they might reach will be tantamount to a declaration of world policy.

**Defends Naval Officers**  
Mr. Reynolds describes as impracticable the theories that peace will be achieved only when all armies are disbanded and navies scrapped, and that naval disarmament will only be attained when admirals have been retired. He defends

naval officers, who, he says, should receive credit for honest endeavor when carrying out their commission to "develop and maintain an efficient navy."

"Instead of taking the stand that battleships should be eliminated so as to eliminate naval warfare," he argues, "it seems more reasonable to say that, since navies do not have a legitimate function, the best way to avoid the battle is to use more care in the formation of policies."

There must be a compromise between Britain's policy of control of the seas and the American tradition of freedom of the seas, he said, continuing: "It is this compromise that will confine navies to their legitimate functions. The agreement may take any form but it must be and surely will be one based on mutual advantage. A definition of contraband of war may result. A definition as to when free ships make free goods is a likely solution."

**Has Position in Library**  
For three of his four years' study Mr. Reynolds has held university scholarships. He is a capable debater, and has just returned from a country-wide tour with the University of California team. He is a candidate for president of the men's student body, and is employed in the university library.

He will leave for Europe early in July, and will be accompanied on the tour, sponsored by the International Clubs, by Miss Suzanne Porter Edmondson of Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va., winner of the women undergraduates division of the Carnegie essay contest.

After attending the Oxford conference the pair will be presented to British royalty and to the Parliament. They will then visit Holland, attend the World Court at The Hague and take a course in international relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. At Geneva they will stay at the Widemann Institute for Students, and will meet leading representatives of the League of Nations. They will visit other European universities before returning home in August.

## Rich Aztec Literature Tapped by Summer Students in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Mexico City, Mex.—FROM the time the student of the "Summer School" of the Mexican National University crosses the Rio Grande until he returns home six weeks later, unfamiliar, unpronounceable place names stare at him from the railway stations along the way, and at every turn as he accompanies the numerous excursion parties which radiate, for his entertainment and instruction, from the national capital. These apparently uncouth names are among the most euphonious in any language, and each has its specific meaning, its history and often its legend or tradition.

To help the student appreciate the beauty of these ancient Mexican place names and to understand and pronounce them, the summer school has placed on its curriculum a course of lectures on the Aztec language. These lectures aim to give the student a working knowledge of the beautiful tongue of the ancient Mexicans, the most highly developed of the native American languages.

Aztec is the most important of the Indian tongues. It was the speech of the great Aztec empire, the most highly organized of the native American states; and it is the one American language that has left us an extensive, varied and strangely interesting literature, metric in form and national in complexion.

The Aztecs were proud of their language, which they called "Nahuatl" (clear-sounding). The Academy of Music was to Aztec what the French Academy is to the French language. It guarded most zealously the purity of the court speech, developed the rules of poetic composition, encouraged the "noble poets," musicians and dancers. The courts of Texcoco and Mexico were centers of notable literary activity from the days of Nezahualcoyotl, 1421-1472, to the fall of the Aztec empire in 1521; and they had notable influence over the other literary centers wherever Aztec was spoken.

Though the prevailing meter of the vast body of Aztec poetry was the trochee, the court poets, constantly experimenting with metric forms, have left us songs in a variety of meters. Nobles and princes alike were proud to be numbered among the nation's notable poets; and the most famous name in Nahuatl literature was that of the picturesque ruler of Texcoco, Nezahualcoyotl, the King Arthur of the uplands of Mexico.

The Aztec poets had a deep sense of the beauty of language and a strong desire to express the melody of words, their love of nature exceeded that of the poets of the Old World four centuries ago. In the opening song of the "Cantares Mex-

icanos" or court songs, the Aztec poet expresses, as follows, his desire to pluck the wondrous blossoms of poetry:

Where shall I the sweetly scented  
Blossoms pluck in all their beauty?  
This I will tell you, my comrade,  
Who will tell me where to find them?  
Shall I ask the emerald trembler,  
The hummingbird, or the brilliant  
I ask the butterfly all golden?  
They may tell me where to find them,  
For they know, within the forest,  
Where the lovely scented flowers  
Bloom in all their wondrous beauty.  
Where the tiny birds sing:  
In the laurel-scented woodland:  
There I'll pluck the wondrous blossoms  
Sparkling with the dew of heaven.

In another song of the same collection the poet expresses his ardent desire to make perfect, polished verse:

I, the singer, me a poem  
Polished like a precious emerald,  
Like a gleaming, shining emerald,  
Fit into the modulations  
Of the sacred canticles.  
As my memory wanders over  
All the pathways of the poet,  
With the lustre of the emerald  
Fashion I my songs of nature.  
Bursting forth in lovely splendor,  
So that I with them may gladden  
Bring the Master of Life rejoicing:  
Please the Master of our being  
J. M. CORRYN.

## SALVADOR ARRESTS FOLLOW BOMB PLOT

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—The discovery of an alleged plot against the President of Salvador, Dr. Pio Romero Bosque, has been announced following the arrest of several of the supposed conspirators.

The Government announced that those arrested had planned to throw a dynamite bomb into President Bosque's automobile. President Bosque maintained his usual routine, including his afternoon automobile drive, and announced that constitutional guarantees would not be suspended.

**PALEONTOLOGIST HONORED**  
PHILADELPHIA (P)—Dr. Charles Schuchert, professor emeritus of paleontology at Yale University, has received the Hayden Memorial Geological Medal from the Academy of Sciences. The medal is given for pre-eminent research in geology, paleontology, or related subjects, and is awarded triennially.

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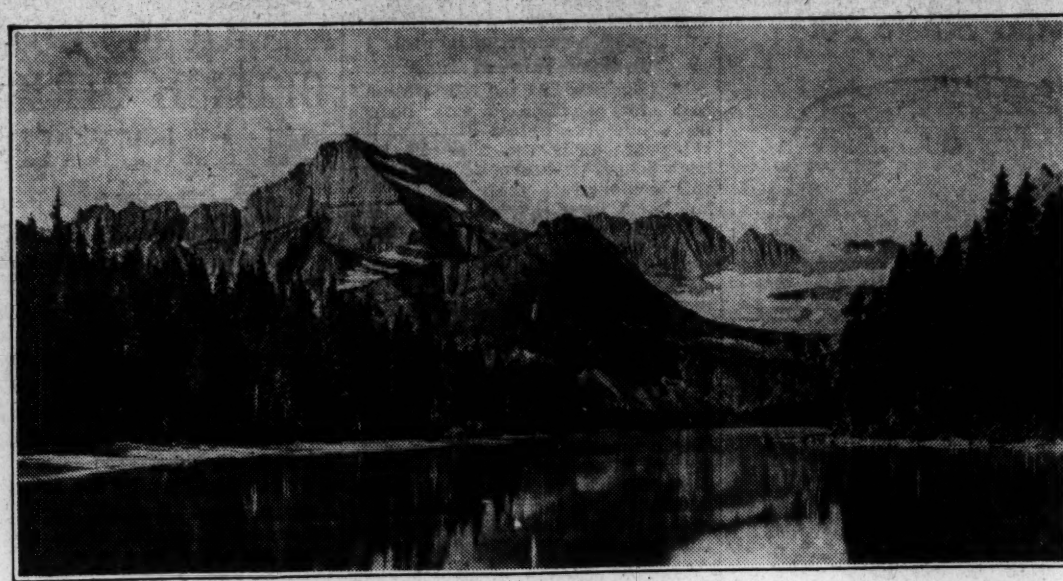
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Among the Great Beauties in Glacier Park Are Lakes Such as This, Set Among Snow-Swept Mountains and Fringed With Dark Forests of Evergreen.



Automobile Highway in Glacier National Park, Leading into the Mountains From the Huge Log Gateway Hotel.

## New Glacier Park Scenic Routes Penetrate Silence of the Rockies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—A PART of its general plan to throw open to the motorist the scenic wonders of America's unspoiled national parks, the Federal Government is at present carrying out an extensive road construction program in Glacier Park, Montana's alpine resort.

Financed by an appropriation by Congress, the proposed motor highways involve expenditure of millions of dollars. But when routes already mapped out have been completed, hard surfaced roadways will give entrance from existing state arterials into some of the most inspiring mountain territory in the United States.

Geographically the great reserve straddles the Rockies just before the continental divide crosses the Canadian border. Scenically its com-

paratively small area seems an epitome of all the glories of the famed mountain chain.

The rugged beauty of the glacier-carved country, its rare rock formations and colorful strata, and the innumerable deep blue snow-fed lakes which overflow in winding

streams or falls of 1000 feet—all this under the great silence of the Rockies, makes the park one of the Nation's finest recreational assets.

**Leads to Some Center**  
And it is these attractions that the new highways will tap. Each route under construction or contemplated leads to some center from which paths, foot, horse or automobile, radiate to spots of beauty. Each enables the tourist to get into the heart of the glacier lands, perhaps to follow the old game trails still frequented by elk and deer. Rocky Mountain sheep and grizzly bears, perhaps to hike over flower-strewn reaches or alpine crags, or perhaps to boat on still lakes or fish in swift running streams.

Present plans provide for about 130 miles of new or reconstructed highway. The estimated cost of these works was figured by the board which conducted the original surveys in 1925 at more than \$3,500,000. But experience to date has shown that amount will fall substantially short of the actual expenditures long before the last stone has been rolled into place.

The rugged nature of the country has presented hundreds of difficulties to the engineers, and in places costly deviations have been justifiably made so that the motorist would get the utmost out of the scenic surroundings of the highway. In one instance, on the way to Many Glaciers, the route has been relocated so that the artistic harmony of the approach to the hotel would be emphasized.

**Transmountain Highway**  
Probably the most interesting of the several roadways now in the hands of the Bureau of Public Roads, which is supervising the work, is the Transmountain Highway. This, when the various links in course of construction are completed, will connect St. Mary, on the main federal aid

route which follows the eastern boundary of the reserve, with Belton, on the southwestern extremity of the park.

This 40-mile stretch will take in a magnificent variety of scenery. For miles it skirts the shores of St. Mary Lake, branching off at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to traverse Logan Pass. For rugged splendor this 12 miles of meandering around mountain side is possibly not surpassed in the reserve. Its construction cost \$1,000,000, two-thirds of the total estimated cost of the entire route.

The 15 miles from Babb, also on the federal aid highway, to Many Glaciers, which will be completed early next year, follows a most picturesque course, passing the beautiful Little Shuburne Lakes and finishing at the hotel overlooking Lake Josephine, a glorious vista of snow-streaked mountain and pine-fringed water. The cost of this stretch of road will be about \$250,000.

Of the other roads projected in the park, the Canadian border to Belton and the Two Medicine routes are worthy of mention. The former, 55 miles, figured to cost \$1,500,000, passes through different country to the other highways, the contour of the land being less rugged and more forest-clad. The road follows the Flathead River, western boundary of the reserve, and covers some beautiful districts.

The Two Medicine route will give entrance from the federal aid highway to the delightful lake areas from which it takes its name. From Glacier Park, or near by, it branches out to follow the shores of Lower Medicine Lake and lead to the main lake, from which so many trails go out to some of the finest scenery in the park. About nine miles long, it will cost \$180,000.

## PHILADELPHIA SHAVE HAS ITS DRAWBACKS

Barber Catches Hit-and-Run Driver—Customer Waits

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Frank Dugan, a barber with a shop at Franklin and Master Streets, while shaving a customer a few days ago, looked up and saw a motorcar hit and overturn a small truck, then attempt to speed off.

Without advising the well-lathered customer that he was off on an important errand, and with some of the tools of his trade in his hand, Barber Dugan made a short dash, as barbers sometimes do, and landed on the running board and finally gained the seat beside the driver whom he forced to drive to the police station, where a charge of reckless driving was lodged against him, then he went back to his shaving.



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Patent calf or white calf—on Pe-don-ic combination last.  
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Slight imperfections brought this group of Axminsters of superfine quality to a very ordinary range of prices. Imperfect as applied to these rugs means any small wire-mark left by the loom. Such as a table or davenport would keep from ever showing.

Designs are new, colors correct for any room in the house, and quality of nationally-known standard. They are beautiful Rugs that now will save you money—and that will give long service.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Fourth Floor, West

## Registered Motor Vehicles Reach 24,493,124 in 1928

1,359,883 More Than 1927—Owners Pay \$322,630,025 in Fees and Other Charges

WASHINGTON (P)—Motor vehicles registered in the United States rose to 24,493,124 last year, the Bureau of Public Roads announces, placing the increase over 1927 at 1,359,883 or 5.9 per cent.

The figure, based on state registra-

## Storing Plant Food Key to Production

Philip L. Gile Says Poor Soil Is Result of Ignorance on Farmer's Part

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—When the farmer understands better how to store up plant food in various soils to meet crop requirements, he will have taken a long step in increasing the productivity of his land, according to Philip L. Gile, senior chemist, United States Department of Agriculture.

Speaking at a luncheon of the American Institute, just held at the Commodore Hotel, Mr. Gile discussed the advances made recently in study of soil formation and investigation of soil colloids.

"So long as rains continue to fall, there is no likelihood that future generations will be using any less fertilizer than the present one," he declared. "For with the generally low capacity for holding plant food, we cannot store up excess plant food in these soils for the future. But there is probably no reason except ignorance for these soils being any less productive than soils of higher plant food capacity."

Dr. U. F. Hedrick, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., urged the need for new varieties of cultivated plants.

tion reports, covered automobiles, taxicabs, buses, motor trucks and road tractors, but did not include 148,169 trailers and 117,946 motorcycles.

Owners paid the states and the District of Columbia an aggregate of \$322,630,025 in license and registration fees, permit charges, fines and other taxes and penalties, an increase of \$21,568,893, or 7 per cent for the year. State highway funds profited by \$208,880,272, local road funds by \$60,399,109, and state and county bond funds by \$31,825,911.

Registration totals and fees collected by states follow:

State	Motor Vehicles Registered	Fees
Alabama	289,519	\$3,474,065
Arizona	34,372	565,808
Arkansas	214,931	3,786,004
California	799,890	9,285,391
Colorado	254,867	1,790,183
Connecticut	309,192	7,373,559
Delaware	25,010	928,916
Florida	352,961	4,935,995
Georgia	318,856	4,941,767
Idaho	108,154	1,936,949
Illinois	1,504,350	15,321,530
Indiana	823,806	8,751,751
Iowa	738,466	10,892,787
Kansas	533,799	5,394,448
Kentucky	304,231	4,723,258
Louisiana	284,292	4,383,854
Maine	172,638	2,768,598
Maryland	285,311	3,924,421
Massachusetts	726,295	13,919,618
Michigan	1,249,221	20,056,848
Minnesota	1,017,735	10,101,735
Mississippi	246,242	2,814,150
Missouri	712,965	8,765,609
Montana	138,035	2,369,828
Nebraska	391,355	3,550,788
Nevada	25,010	249,111
New Hampshire	102,644	2,070,957
New Jersey	758,430	13,569,029
New Mexico	65,737	827,511
New York	2,083,942	34,306,706
North Carolina	464,276	6,088,140
North Dakota	173,225	1,732,225
Ohio	1,649,699	11,846,258
Oklahoma	529,843	6,338,810
Oregon	248,113	4,369,221
Pennsylvania	1,642,207	27,113,777
Rhode Island	125,048	2,220,818
South Carolina	216,905	2,440,539
South Dakota	191,274	2,901,905
Tennessee	322,137	4,968,678
Texas	1,214,297	17,701,251
Utah	88,541	731,340
Vermont	86,231	2,099,980
Virginia	360,545	5,572,046
Washington	402,875	7,035,251
West Virginia	251,556	4,142,595
Wisconsin	742,195	10,774,707
Wyoming	16,316	379,779
Dist. of Columbia	126,558	475,931

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## WAGE INCREASE SAID NOT TO ADD MUCH TO COSTS

Production Figures Shown  
by New York Survey Not  
Raised by Advances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Proof that wages can be increased without adding to the cost of production is contained in industrial studies of New York State, according to Prof. Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics of Cornell University, speaking before the New York State-Wide Economic Congress now in session here to study ways of increasing industrial activity and employment.

According to the last census of manufactures, the annual earnings of New York factory workers were higher than those of the factory employees of any other state except Nevada, Professor Slichter said, and they have shown a tendency to increase. In 1927 the New York factory workers' earnings averaged \$14.97, which ranged from \$10.00 to \$27.50 more than the earnings of workers in neighboring states.

"Despite the relatively high earnings of New York factory workers, New York manufacturers pay out no larger percentage of their gross income in the form of wages than do manufacturers of other states," he continued.

"Not only have high wages in New York not meant high labor costs, but they have apparently not impeded the growth of industry, because manufacturing in New York has been growing more rapidly than in the country as a whole. The factory output of the United States increased about 1 per cent in value between 1919 and 1927, whereas that of New York increased about 6 per cent."

H. G. Robinson, president of the Robinson-Bryon Shoe Company of Auburn, N. Y., urged the development of specialized education for future mercantile and industrial workers. He suggested establishment of apprenticeship classes in which factory work would receive credits toward graduation under a program to be worked out with the Board of Education.

George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics of Cornell University, told the congress that much of the farm problem could be solved by intensifying activities on the best lands and abandoning the cultivation of the poorer land now being farmed. The inferior lands, he said, should be purchased by counties and the State for reforestation.

## Yes—Machines Have More Than Single Product

(Continued from Page 1)

and crane, have replaced 128. Thus, in countless industries, natural science has increased the productivity of labor.

And thrown many laborers out of work! How many nobody knows.

We do know, however, that some 50,000 harvesting machines have taken the place of more than 100,000 farm laborers. We do know that air control of New York subway doors has cut down the number of guards about one-fourth in 10 years, while the number of passengers has increased 50 per cent. We do know that Class 1 railroads have greatly increased their business and at the same time reduced the numbers on their payrolls by 13 per cent.

What Becomes of the Surplus?

And turning to manufacturing concerns as a whole, we find that of every 100 workers which these concerns employed in 1923, 15 were thrown out of work before the end of 1927.

This is merely a glimpse of "technological unemployment." What has happened to the many thousands who have admittedly been displaced in our factories by machinery?

"The answer is simple," says one of our federal bureaus. "They have gone into nonmanufacturing pursuits."

But to the crowds that scanned our dwindling columns of war "ads," and besieged our employment offices last winter, the answer did not seem so simple.

Nor did it seem so simple to the taxicab drivers, manicurists, real estate agents, bond salesmen, and many others who were counted among the employed, even though

they had merely crowded their way, as a last resort, into vocations that were already overcrowded.

Dark Streaks in Prosperity

Last winter, as a matter of fact, distress signals continued to flash through every reel of our widely advertised picture of prosperity: more factories running part time, more applicants for each job, more women seeking home-work permits, more bread lines, more demands on family welfare societies, more men sleeping in police stations—no need of extending the list; any community can do that out of its own experience.

Not merely here and there—where coal miners were striking, or cotton mills were closed, or the Ford organization had closed down—but in all parts of the United States growing numbers of men and women who wanted to work could find no work to do. Evidently there were many victims of invention.

Of last spring, to be sure, there was the usual seasonal gain in employment, and the usual loss of interest in the problem. But the problem itself is no nearer solution.

"This is not only a social problem," said James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. "The jobless and penniless man and his family are not proper consumers. They add little or nothing to the sum of national demand that makes business and keeps the country at work. The jobless add nothing to industrial wealth. Humanly and industrially they give us nothing but the cost of their upkeep and the sight of their distress. We cannot afford to sit by and watch the growth of a class like that."

Price of Progress

But others tell us that such a condition is "the price of progress," an explanation which explains nothing, and satisfies nobody except a few of the comfortable ones who do not have to pay the price.

Fortunately, this problem of unemployment—call it "technological" or what you will—can be solved. Plainly, the inventive faculty which puts men out of work in old industries, has ingeniously found out how to work in new industries.

Plainly, 100,000,000 people in the United States alone, eagerly want as much wealth as all the industries, old and new, are able to give them, with all workers fully employed.

Plainest of all is the fact that these workers, if they had enough income, would buy the increased output of improved machinery as fast as that output could be produced.

One trouble is that at most times the income of the workers does not increase as rapidly as their productive powers. That is because in the past our knowledge of the means of distributing wealth has not kept pace with our knowledge of the means of making wealth.

But now we are at the dawn of a new day. The promise is bright; for we are just entering upon an administration which is officially committed to the declaration that the problem can, and must, be solved.

## Classic Athletics Revived by Girls

"Chariot Racing" Included in  
Greek Games Arranged at  
Barnard College

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Classic athletic contests of ancient Greece were revived by Barnard College students at their twenty-sixth annual production of Greek games just held here.

Like and ancient Hellenic spectacles, the events comprised a test of excellence in original musical composition, lyric expression, plastic beauty and athletic display. In the athletic classes were hoop rolling, torch racing, hurdlings, discus-throwing and chariot racing.

Sophomores and freshmen were the contestants and a committee of writers, artists, and musicians sat as judges to award the prizes—garlands of wild olive.

Original dances for the entire pageant were composed by a group of girls from each class, and a committee of students was selected to design costumes for the games. Official bards from each class were chosen to write the stories and the original music was composed by members of both classes.

LABOR LEADER PASSES ON

LONDON (AP)—Joseph Havelock Wilson, Labor leader and former member of Parliament, has passed on. During the war he was general president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union and secretary of the Merchant Seamen's League.

## Preparing for National Music Fête



Top, Left to Right—Mrs. Frank A. Seiberling, Past President of the National Federation of Music Clubs and Chairman at Large for the Boston Convention; Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, President.

Bottom, Left to Right—Maj. Alfred Huger, President of the Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals; Mrs. William Arms Fisher, First Vice-President of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

## Host of Musical Ambassadors to Gather for Boston Festival

National Federation of Music Clubs' Convention Will  
Bring Together Choral Societies, Orchestras and  
Individual Artists From Entire Country

The National Federation of Music Clubs, preparing for its sixteenth biennial, is looking toward Boston, where musical ambassadors from every part of the Nation will gather from June 9 to 17. Host for the first time, Boston is now actively marshaling its musical means in prospect.

Cardinal in the festival's purposes, according to Mrs. William Arms Fisher, first vice-president of the federation and chairman of the convention, is the furtherance of plans for bringing more and better music into every home, village and city, into schools and churches, industries and institutions throughout the United States.

Although all the warp and woof of the Nation's music, from individual instruments to orchestras, and perhaps even operas, will be represented in the wide program planned for the festival, choral music will dominate.

A massed glee club concert, bringing together more than 30 choruses, is expected to provide a fitting climax to the great choral development, amounting almost to a choral renaissance, witnessed in the United States during the last few years.

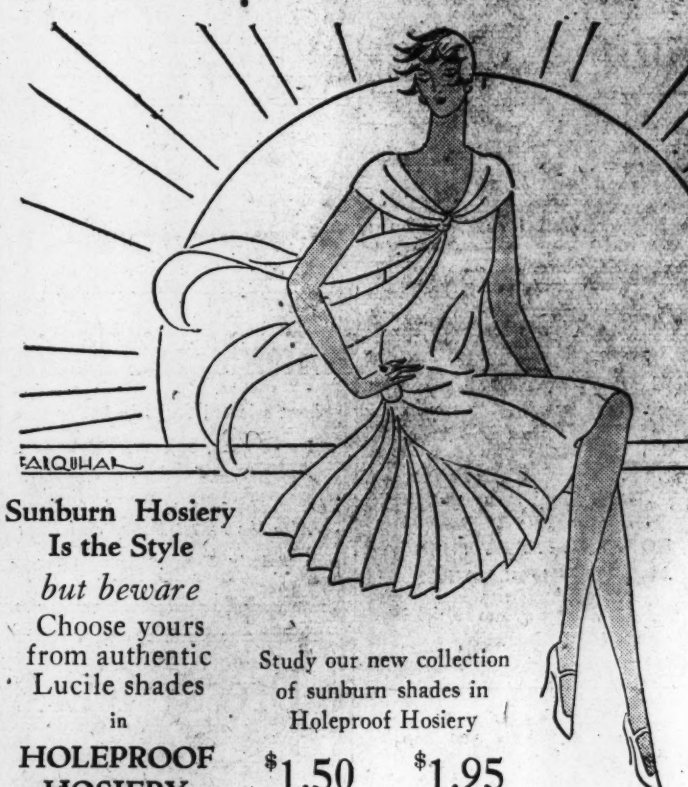
National Contest Finals

Of almost equal importance will be the finals of a national contest among young musicians bringing together more than 100 district winners in piano, violin, voice and organ contests, who will compete for national fame.

The junior members of the National Federation of Music Clubs will hold their annual convention at the same time, assembling from among 2000 clubs. The national junior chorus plans to rival that of the senior organization.

All in all an amazing musical display is promised. Choruses will travel thousands of miles to take part. One will come from Seattle, another from Milwaukee, others from North and South Dakota, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North and South Carolina.

The Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals, with a membership drawn from among the old families



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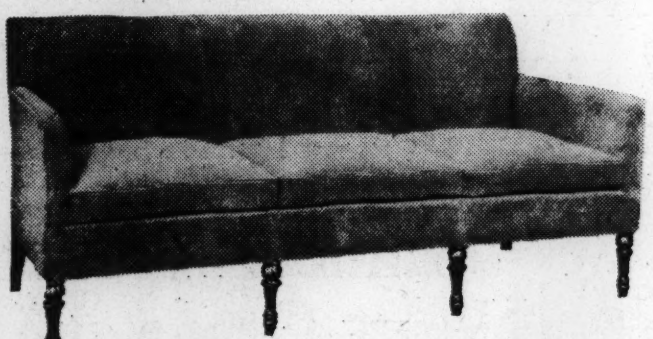
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## AMERICANS BUY BRITISH FIRMS IN ARGENTINA

Double Taxation Declared  
Responsible for Sale of  
Power Interests

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Purchase of the British-owned United River Plate Telephone Company by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, and the Atlas Light & Power Company, by the American Foreign Power Company have been denounced in sections of the British press here and in London as "unpatriotic though profitable business."

The criticisms have been answered by financial experts who pointed out that in the transfer from British to American hands, a good turn has been done to stockholders who have received large amounts of ready cash for reinvestment in other directions.

British criticism of co-nationals who have let go of two important River Plate concerns, where many of the public utilities have been built up by British capital, is accentuated by the transfer from British to American hands of two big Chilean firms. These are the Santiago Telephone Company and the Santiago-Valparaiso Light, Power & Tramways. They were taken over by the same concerns which bought the Atlas and the River Plate.

Both International and American Foreign Power, a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share, are also active in Brazil. Both now have firm footholds in Argentina. The Atlas company, now part of the American Foreign Power Company, owns over a dozen power systems in Argentina's largest cities outside Buenos Aires.

British writers here have said that undoubtedly one of the factors en-

abling American interests to acquire British-owned enterprises is the double taxation to which British investors are subjected. The British investor must pay the Argentine taxes due on his business and afterward pay the heavy British income tax—approximately 20 per cent of his profits.

Hence, in the case of the local telephone company, which is obliged, automatically, to reduce its rates if its dividends exceed 8 per cent, the British investor would receive only 5 per cent while the American would be receiving all or nearly all of his 8 per cent.

Another factor enabling the buyers to pay a high price, according to American technical men here, is the American system of large unit production in efforts to reduce prices. Use of both telephone and electric power here is nowhere as general as in the United States.

By expanding their system the new companies expect to bring down overhead and eventually reduce rates while making a larger profit than the previous owners believed possible.

## WET DRUG STORE MEN PAY HEAVY PENALTIES

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — By selling liquor illegally for \$24, two men who owned a profitable drug store business have lost an opportunity to sell it to a chain syndicate for \$42,000 which would have represented a substantial profit, according to evidence brought out in a liquor case here.

According to the attorney for the two men, they were negotiating for the sale of their property when the federal authorities placed a padlock on it, closing it for a year. The two men pleaded guilty to the charges and were put on probation for two years. According to their attorney's statement before Judge J. W. Thompson, in the United States Court, his clients "have lost all their assets and their reputations are blighted."

## WHALING CENTER OF SOUTH SEAS BLOSSOMS ANEW

Hobart, Tasmania, Regains  
Lost Glory as Norwegians  
Make It a Base

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—Hobart, Tasmania, was one of the foremost whaling bases of the southern seas. But steam and modern methods shifted the center of gravity and its glory departed. Now the old days are to be restored, and Hobart is likely to become the headquarters of a wealthy whaling industry.

For several years certain Norwegian whaling companies have made Hobart a port of call on the journey to the frozen south in search of whales. Now the companies have practically decided to make Hobart their actual base from which the vessels will draw supplies and refit each season. To meet their requirements the building of special slipways is under consideration.

The chief company at present operating in the Ross Sea is that of Melson and Melson of Larvik, who each year send five whale-chasers known as "Pol" vessels and a mother ship to receive the captured whales and extract the oil. This firm has now notified that two new companies have been formed in Norway to exploit the lucrative whale fisheries of the Ross Sea. At the same time an English company is operating with fishing vessels and a mother-ship in Australian waters, while a shark-catching industry, also by means of catchers and factory-ships, are among the immediate developments in sight. It seems that Australia's fishery resources are to be left open to the initiative and foresight of other nations.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## John Quincy Adams—Poet

("Poems by John Quincy Adams")

A SHABBY little volume, it was bought some years ago for the sake of the engraving, a portrait of a most determined and forceful-looking individual. Turning to it today because of renewed interest in the Adams family, I find the book not only entertaining for this portrait, but also as something to read. Moreover, it has served me as a starting point for an imaginary journey not only to the middle of the last century, but to satisfy ever more and more, and with a certain family of perennial importance in American history) on back to the earlier days of the United States.

To begin with, looking at the picture, I can well believe this John Quincy Adams a direct descendant of that early Henry Adams who, so a memorial inscription reads, "took his flight from the dragon Persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston." That was in 1632. Something over a century later, two of this pioneer's descendants, Samuel of Boston and John of Braintree, took their conspicuous parts in history. Samuel was noted as wielding an "artful pen" and as having a "radical love of liberty," as being, in short, a "very valiant rebel." So fiery and uncompromising was his character, indeed, that when the Governor tried to mollify the colonists, offering terms to sundry of the citizens, he excepted "only from the benefit of such pardon Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whose offenses are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment."

This particular Adams was noted for his inability to make money. Nevertheless, one of his admirers declared that he "knew how to combine decency, dignity, and propriety, with a small expenditure. Rather a quaint encomium, and one that some how starts one's curiosity about his wife. But though there is a portrait of him by Copley, and a pen picture gives him the full regalia of "lie wig, cocked hat and red cloak" we know but little about her.

The famous wife of his cousin, John, we have heard much about and to her we owe not only intimate information about the Revolutionary days, but also many happy delights on her husband's character, showing him to have possessed far more pleasing traits than the reports from mere public men, many of whom were his political opponents, would have led us to accord him.

The careers of bigwig John Adams do indeed sound more like fiction than fact. One day a "farmer" working in his dairy and superintending the planting and harvesting of crops, another day steering the course of a minister to one foreign land after another, and still another day gracing the position of First Lady in her own land, surely this was no slight nor monotonous rôle for any early American statesman. And for him, a second President—here was one of the men to whom belongs the adjective "doughty." He

is described as having been one of "those persons in whom democratic sentiment" was "united with personal aristocracy of feeling." Whereupon no little disapproval was evidenced. As a matter of fact, his blustering manner, high temper and actual high-handedness on one or two occasions (the results of which turned out oddly enough to the advantage of the commonweal) made him more foes than he needed, but made him also staunch friends, and there seems to have been as little question about his honesty of purpose as about his extraordinary eloquence.

It was romantic enough that he should hold one influential position after another until finally he should follow Washington at the helm of state. It was still more romantic that in spite of his bitter political differences he and Thomas Jefferson should renew in their later days their early friendship. Most romantic of all that John Adams should live to see his own son elected President.

And with this son, John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, we are back at our little old volume. Its title is "Poems of Religion and Society" and it was published in 1853. The cloth cover has the design of a lyre surrounded with curious old-fashioned scrolls pressed into it, simulating, perhaps, the "blind tooling" of more sumptuous leather bindings. In addition to the "Poems" it contains a "Sketch" of the author's career together with a discourse on his character. That character, while it lacked a certain loveableness, that was conceded to the other's nature, in spite of his temper, was equally fervent and determined. And the son was equally devoted to public affairs. In fact, he gave the Republic from first to last, and in one capacity after another, over a half century of service.

He was Minister to the Netherlands, to Portugal, to Prussia and Russia and to Great Britain. He was Secretary of State under Monroe and followed Monroe as President. Failing of re-election at the end of his term he retired to the family homestead at Quincy, Massachusetts, but it was not long before he was sent back to Washington as a Representative and for the rest of his years he was kept there by successive re-elections.

Like his father, he had a way of arousing opposition as well as friendship, and all alike agreed that his temper was what we of today call uneven. It is the reflection of that unevenness that I find mirrored in the little book. Extremely religious, he wrote some hymns that have won to fame. Some of these have genuine poetic fervor but many of them grow trite and dull. He was extremely happy in his choice of musical titles: "Sing to the Lord a song of praise," "Turn to the stars of Heaven thine eyes." Some of the best work is paraphrase:

"If I ascend to heaven on high,  
Or make my bed in hell;  
Or take the morning's wings, and fly  
O'er ocean's bounds to dwell;  
Or seek, from thee, a hiding-place  
Amid the gloom of night—  
Alike to thee are time and space,  
The darkness and the light."

I find in the hymns a decided intolerance toward any who may think differently from John Quincy Adams, and also a decidedly militant attitude. This goodness must be fought about as in the old Hebrew days.

And in the verses on Society I find an equal unevenness. Turn to the initial poem of the little book. It is called "The Wants of Man" and anticipates Dr. Holmes' celebrated lines on the same topic. Adams starts out by quoting Goldsmith (who earlier than either had a similar thought) verbatim:

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long."  
and then goes on to say what his own preferences are.

From other verses in this same "Wants of Man" I gather evidence of his sturdy and valuable qualities and of his devotion to act and thought to the young Republic.

"Nor crown, nor sceptre would I ask  
But from my country's will,  
By day, by night, to ply the task  
Her cup of bliss to fill."

And very truly by night and by day he did work for her. Nor was his work in vain. For his conception of leadership was that of bending men's wills to his, is this not just what we imply today when we talk of a character as an influential one? In our democratic theories we have a little undeclared whether a public servant should merely carry out the expressed will of the people or whether he should strive to guide the public opinion in his choices. True, we want no dictators, but we still hear a good deal of complaining that the world lacks leaders. There was no doubt on this point with John Quincy Adams. His ambition was expressly to be a leader, to possess

"Inventive power, combining skill,  
A persevering soul,  
Of human hearts to mould the will,  
And reach from pole to pole."

Moreover he did use his eloquence not only "the cause of man to plead" but to further the cause of both white and black men, and the cause of the Union.

John Quincy Adams said in his Memoirs, "My whole life has been a succession of disappointments. I can scarcely recollect a single instance of success in anything that I ever undertook." This passage has often been quoted as implying bitterness and dissatisfaction. This seems to me unfounded. If we quote the beginning of a paragraph we ought not to neglect its conclusion. And that is what I do. In this instance, almost contradicts the first part. At any rate it throws a searchlight on the man's philosophy and that is well calculated to give us pause. "Yet," reads the entire in those Memoirs, "with fervent gratitude to God, I confess that my life has been equally marked by great and signal success which I neither aimed at nor anticipated." E. M.

Come, Crystal Dove of light and love, and in me now descend,  
Bring me the peace which none can move, in which all treasures blend;  
Make what was stubborn in me mild, fast in my heart encase  
The sweetness of a little child who would all earth embrace!

—EVAN MORGAN, in "The Eel and Other Poems."



La Rhine. After a Woodcut by Jean Baptiste Vetter.

## Music Teaching in 1582

As for music, which I have divided into voice and instrument, I will keep this current. The training up in music, as in all other faculties, hath a special eye to these points: the child itself that is to learn; the matter itself which he is to learn; and the instrument whereon he is to learn. Wherein I will deal so for the first and last, that is for the child and the instrument, neither of them shall lack whatsoever is needful either for framing of the child's voice or for the righting of his finger, or for the pricking of his lessons, or for the tuning of his instrument. For in the voice there is a right pitch, that it be neither over nor under strained, but delicately brought to her best ground, both to keep out long, and to rise or fall within due compass, and so to become tuneable with regard to health and pleasant to hear. And in the fingering also there is a regard to be had, both that the child learn so as he do not shame, neither spoil any sound, and that his finger run so both sure and slightly, as it cumber not itself with entangled delivery. Whereof the first commonly falleth out by too much haste in the young learner who is ever longing until he be a leaving; the second, the fault of the master himself, who doth not consider the natural dexterity and sequel in the joints, which being used right and in a natural consequence procureth the finger a nimbleness with ease, and helpeth the delivery to readiness without pain, as the untuneful finger must needs bring in corruption, though corrupt use do not use to complain. For the matter of music which the child is to learn I will set it down how and by what degrees and in what lessons a boy that is to be brought up to sing, may and ought to proceed by ordinary ascent, from the first term of art, and the first note in sound, until he shall be able without any often or any great missing to sing his part in prick-song, either himself alone, which is his first rudeness, or with some company, which is his best in practice.

And yet because the child must learn to sing, and the first note in sound, until he shall be able without any often or any great missing to sing his part in prick-song, either himself alone, which is his first rudeness, or with some company, which is his best in practice. . . . And yet because the child must learn to sing, and the first note in sound, until he shall be able without any often or any great missing to sing his part in prick-song, either himself alone, which is his first rudeness, or with some company, which is his best in practice. . . . And yet because the child must learn to sing, and the first note in sound, until he shall be able without any often or any great missing to sing his part in prick-song, either himself alone, which is his first rudeness, or with some company, which is his best in practice.

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"L ARHUNE" is the highest peak of the western end of the Pyrenees, and the sentinel which watches over the Basque country. The mountain rises practically from the dividing line of France and Spain, and thus looks down on both the Basque fields which lie in France and the Basque hills which roll in Spain. It is a picturesque summit, about which numerous local legends have been told. Pierre Loti and other writers have added to its fame by alluding to it in their tales of the Basque folk.

This is the mountain, then, which Jean Baptiste Vetter has portrayed for us in the splendid woodcut reproduced here. La Rhine rises across the valley in which we discover a long-roofed Basque cottage. How hospitable they look, and picturesque, to those fortunate enough to holiday in this most delightful corner of France! Peasants are talking in the roadway between fields, and a noble cypress dominates the slope nearest us. Such is this Basque country as seen from the French side.

M. Vetter, who lives in Bordeaux, is known for his woodcuts far beyond the French borders. Notice the light on the leaves in the cypress trunk, and the detail and depth of distance. He is one of the leading members of the Société de la Gravure sur Bois Originale, and this woodcut was exhibited at the exhibition held by this group at the close of last year in the Pavillon de Marsan.

## Marvell, a Man of Wit

Wit is not a quality that we are accustomed to associate with "Puritan" literature, with Milton or with Marvell. But if so, we are at fault partly in our conception of wit and partly in our generalizations about the Puritans. And if the wit of Dryden or of Pope is not the only kind of wit in the language, the rest is not merely a little merriment or a little levity or a little impropriety or a little epigram. And, on the other hand, the sense in which a man like Marvell is a "Puritan" is restricted. The persons who opposed Charles I and the persons who supported the Commonwealth were not all of the flock of Rabbi Zeal-of-the-land Busy or the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association. Many of them were gentlemen of the time who merely believed, with considerable show of reason, that government by a Parliament of gentlemen was better than government by a Stuart; though they were, to that extent, Liberal Practitioners, they could hardly foresee the tea-meeting and the Disfranchisement of Dissent. Being men of education and culture, even of travel, some of them were exposed to that spirit of the age which was coming to be the French spirit of the age. This spirit, curiously enough, was quite opposed to the tendencies latent in the forces active in Puritanism; the contest does great damage to the poetry of Milton; Marvell, an active servant of the public, but a lukewarm partisan, and a poet on a smaller scale, is far less injured by it. His line on the statue of Charles II, "It is such a King as no chisel can mend," may be set off against his criticism of the Great Rebellion: "Men . . . ought and might have trusted the King." Marvell, therefore, more a man of the century than a Puritan, speaks more clearly and unequivocally with the voice of his literary age than does Milton.—T. S. Eliot, in "Homage to John Dryden."

## London Squares

It is . . . impossible to write of the London square without a word as to the evolution, so intimately connected with it, of the London square; for that ordered but haphazard architectural arrangement, so typical and delightful a feature of our city, arose, as though preordained, to set off to perfection by its railed garden or green lawn the monarch, general or statesman who adorns it.

It was the fourth Earl of Bedford who, in a moment of inspiration, determined to evoke a "plaza" on the Italian model in the centre of London, and for the carrying out of this noble but exotic caprice very happily chose Inigo Jones. The site selected for their enterprise was that upon which now stands Covent Garden Market. Doubtless it had been intended to lay out a paved and arched square, with a fountain in the middle, and perhaps with one or two of those statues at the end of it—on tall, wide-topped pillars (the ancestry of which like that of our own Nelson and Duke of York Columns, can be traced in direct line to the Roman forums . . .) that are always so pleasant an evocation in a town of its former possession by the Venetians. It was to be a piazza, with a theatre, I apprehend, rather than a cathedral, as its focus. The character of London, however, and the genius of our greatest architect were too vehement to allow of any such dry copying. Instead of the frozen Italian importation that had been intended, there emerged, albeit always known as the "Piazza," the first London square. This square boasted arcades which, though rebuilt and modified to this day survive as a reminder of its descent and origin. . . .

Once the Piazza had been built, the London square, as we know it, rapidly developed. St. James's Square was one of the first. Then came Cavendish and Kensington Squares to represent the early years of the eighteenth century, the Bloomsbury squares to represent a muted and a certain milky epoch, Portman Square and Fitzroy Square, more beautiful of all, to embody those new views of architecture lately brought back from Dalmatia by the Brothers Adam, that little square in Chiswick, to illustrate an English Empire style, to the last shoddy influence of decadent Italy—for, if you walk round it and examine the fog-coloured houses, you will notice that, though signed buildings are rare in London, one of them bears, to this day, at the side of its pillared portico the signature of the Italian architect who made it, "George Basevi, Architect, 1827."

Of all these squares, the best is St. James's, where houses, railings, garden and statue are equally appropriate and at their best. Yet the charming statue of King William III, which graces this square, and seems to contain in it every feature that belongs to the seventeenth century, was not made before the beginning of the nineteenth. It was erected in 1808, though the pedestal, on which the bronze horse now tramples, had stood there empty and unechoing for over a century.

But each of these squares, besides the old trees and lawns common to all of them, has its own charms of garden and decoration; displays a statue, a fountain, a classic vase or Chinese pavilion mounted like a jewel on its green velvet cushion: while the railings that hedge and fence off each oasis offered the English an unparalleled opportunity for indulging their national vice of railing in railings—though very nice railings they often are.—OSBERT STITVELL, in "The People's Album of London Statues."

## Other Little Ships

And yet one day there rang across the sea,  
From where the ship was wallowing hard pressed,  
A joyous "Peace, be still!" and suddenly  
A great calm brought our little ships to rest.

—LOYD ROBERTS, in "Along the Ottawa."

## Only Truth Is Knowable

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERYONE at one time or another has found that he has been mistaken about some particular circumstance or incident. What one believes about a condition or event is usually based upon circumstantial evidence or sense-testimony, and one may believe anything, false or true. But what one knows must be based upon positive fact, for one can know only that which is true. Christ Jesus once said to his disciples, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." It is absurd to suppose that one can know a falsity, something which is not true, since anything seen to be false or untrue is recognized as unreal, as merely suppositional. Therefore, knowing the truth about one's real self is to claim and realize the freedom which belongs to every child of God.

Through the teachings of Christian Science a great truth is being brought to light, the truth that man is God's image and likeness and that he necessarily reflects God. This Science is, therefore, beholding the student how he may prove the truth in experience, thereby proving untrue the beliefs of material existence. All true reasoning, then, in accordance with Truth, rests on the eternal fact that

## Blue

Color of sky on a cloudless day,  
Color of hillside far away.

Color of shadows across the snow,  
Color of larkspur's quiet glow;

Color of iris standing tall  
Against the gray stone garden wall;

Color of distance, depth, and height  
Burning over the desert night.

ELINOR C. WOOLSON.

## Weaving Words

Everyone who has lived at all among the peasants of the British Isles—using the term peasant here to describe the man or woman who has received little instruction out of books—must have been struck by the fact that these folk possess often a faculty, which educated persons appear for some reason to have lost, for putting the casual thoughts and feelings of everyday existence into picturesque and at times . . . beautiful language. Where the educated uses some stock expression, which has perhaps been copied from the language for centuries and has long ago lost the original brilliance and edge of its meaning, the illiterate will often have ready on his tongue a perfectly new phrase coined on the spur of the moment in his own private mind.

Indeed, in the case of the peasant, an illustration or a turn of description to suit each individual occasion. His thoughts flow naturally into colorful and imaginative speech. Indeed, if a loose definition of poetry may be allowed, unbounded by limits of rhyme or meter or even of formal rhythm and arrangement, but extending to all expression in words genuinely fired by fancy and imagination, then it is true to say that the speech of men and women . . . doing manual work . . . is often as good as poetry. The peasant seems to share the poet's gift of thinking in pictures, a gift which enables him to point and emphasize the wording of his ideas with here and there some boldly fashioned phrase, or with the racy or beautiful or quaint or bizarre image. Occasionally the amateur may even match a poet master at his own art of weaving words.

Once you begin to look out among English-speaking people for rich morsels of peasant phraseology, it seems remarkable how often, like shafts of sunshine breaking the monotony of a grey day, the gleams of picturesque expression occur; for example, in conversations overheard in a railway carriage and in all sorts of chance talk that you may get with country people or town workmen. In the industrial north, among the dalesmen of Westmoreland and Cumberland and Yorkshire, even among the farm folk of the agricultural counties, who are so often dismissed as inarticulate, the people's speech is often enriched by this gift for inimitable phrases, either picturesque or imbued with pungent humour. . . .

The factory hands of Lancashire have always been celebrated for readiness of speech and a shrewd, rough-and-ready sense of humour. . . . Some of these millhands now and then express their thoughts, quite casually as it were, in phrases full of grace and charm. I was told recently by a friend of a conversation he had had with a girl operative in one of the East Lancashire towns. He had his small daughter with him, and while he and the mill girl talked together they watched the child who was dancing and skipping about at her play. "Why!" the mill girl exclaimed, "she's done it 'wind'! Even Shelley might have been satisfied by that image and the music of those four words. . . .

Indeed, this faculty for coining a telling image which so many peasants possess makes the strongest link in that strange alliance between poetry and the rough speech of the labourer and the artisan. . . . A peasant, for example, telling you about his job, uncertain and poorly paid, might describe it as "like tickling honey off a thorn." This tickling for concrete illustration makes his talk picturesque in the true sense, lending it a ring and a fine relish in contrast with the rather insipid selection of language in which most educated people carry on their ordinary conversation. Where the educated resort to sapless superlatives, or a hackneyed and thin image like "cold as ice," the peasant will achieve his emphasis with some vivid and plucky simile. He might inform you that it was "cold as snow in harvest." —KATHARINE C. CHORLEY, in "Hills and Highways."

man is spiritual—that he is not material, as is generally believed. One finds that material sense testifies only of beliefs about man's existence, and that it claims that man is mortal, subject to all sorts of errors and discords. Because of the false nature of material sense, it cannot make anything real or true; so we see that its testimony is always deceptive, delusive, and unreliable concerning man's true existence as the child of God.

A helpful lesson was brought to a passenger on an outbound train. Under the sheds of a large union station two trains stood side by side. As the passenger looked out of the window toward the other train, it appeared that his own train was moving; in fact, all the usual noise was present, and even the sensation of a moving train seemed to be felt. Certainly, he thought, his train was leaving the station! But upon looking out of the opposite window to a vacant track, he saw that it was the neighboring train which had moved out! How illustrative of the delusion and deception of material sense testimony! Turning away from such testimony and looking through the clear lens of spiritual vision, we are enabled to realize, even though faintly at first, that Truth is always to be depended upon, and that error, Truth's opposite, is under no circumstances to be relied upon or believed. Jesus once said concerning error, the devil or evil, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Students of Christian Science are learning that error is rightly dealt with only when it is seen as a delusion and not the truth of being. They are also learning through the daily study of Christian Science to turn from the testimony of material sense to the spiritual facts or truths of being, thereby finding a harmonious solution to the problems that confront them. In this daily endeavor the important question to consider is whether one's thoughts, motives, and desires are actuated by spiritual facts or by material beliefs. As one learns more readily to prove, through the application of the truth, that all error or evil is delusion, one is thereby blessing not only himself, but all mankind.

Mrs. Eddy has said in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 191): "As a material, theoretical life-based existence, the spiritual and divine Principle of man dwells upon human thought, and leads it to 'where the young child was,'—even to the birth of a new-old idea, to the spiritual sense of being and of what Life includes. Thus the whole earth will be transformed by Truth on its pinions of light, chasing away the darkness of error."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Fashions and Dressmaking

## Come Out of the Nursery

OH! THE joy of it! Once more to feel that faint though insistent attraction of spring. Small wonder these children are dancing with delight at the thought of being out of doors once again, without the bother of hats, coats, mittens and, oh dear, so many old things that winter deems necessary. Of course, for the child who lives in the south, the soft embroidered linens, embroidered voiles, dotted swiss, linen prints and piques are not a novelty, but they will constitute her summer wardrobe as well as that of her northern cousin, who has all this to look forward to.

At the top of this merry group is an adorable tot in a blue linen dress, embroidered in peach polka dots. The Peter-Pan collar and minute cuffs are in peach linen, matching the dot. Four or five rows of zigzag stitching are to be seen at the top of this costume. It is just a plain running stitch, put on in a zigzag design, and completely saves the dress from being commonplace. A narrow tie fastens on the collar and the long ends are held in place by means of a small loop.

"Hooray for me and my pique panty frock!" shouts another little figure. Well may she be proud in this white

pliqué, with either red, pink, green or blue polka dots printed on it. The Peter-Pan collar appears again, but for a change, short puffy sleeves are introduced held by a snug band. It opens down the front, the buttons being concealed by a double strip of material. The panties are full and scarcely show below the tunic.

## Heroes and Heroines

"Wee Willie" is indeed a most popular chap, as you can see, in his Oliver Twist suit of dimity and linen. A pale green or rose blouse with either white or black dots is most effective. The collar and cuffs are white and may be made either in linen or dimity, scalloped on the edges, and just a tiny design is embroidered on the border, in bright colors. The panties are a solid shade. Cut very short, they are suspended from the blouse by large pearl or black buttons. Other combinations that are attractive are piqué, broadcloth and flannel.

Walking sedately under "Luncheon Bridge" is a sweet young tot in a sleeveless dress of embroidered voile. This is one of the most attractive and distinctive materials for spring and summer, and can be bought in so many adorable designs and color combinations that one finds it difficult not to buy every one in sight. The dress pictured is pale green, embroidered in groups of tiny yellow dots. As a variation, this charming round neckline is set off by two rows of hemstitching, repeated as a finishing touch at the armholes. The center front has eight or ten narrow pleats running from hemstitching to hem, and the usual "finishing touch" of long ribbon streamers. It is decidedly the type of frock the French mothers prefer for the "jeune fille."

"What will you have, a gold piano, or a cotton print dress like mine?" says the other half of "Luncheon Bridge." Here, again, is a bloomer costume made of one of the new lovely washable cotton prints. This one happens to be in peach with a light blue circle and dot design. It has an inch or so of smocking at the top and below this are three rows of zigzag running stitch. The collar is white piqué, edged with the print. It is sleeveless, and very full, which is after all the most comfortable style for hot summer days.

Posing most gracefully here is our friend in yellow dotted swiss. And what a delightful dress it is, too! It is made of one of the materials that seems to be always in vogue. Sleeveless, it is very full, and the three wide tucks near the hem give it a bouffant appearance. The neckline has a tiny bit of shirring, bound by the material. The shoulders are smocked, thereby drawing in the fullness that is so noticeable below. Pale yellow piqued ribbon attaches itself to the left shoulder and floats down to the edge of the dress. Tacked to it are four little groups of pleated ribbon held down with a pearl button, and two small black ones. This is repeated on the right side, but only from the top tuck down. It is a darling little costume and smart in every detail.

**Stitching and Smocking**  
"An" my dolly is this big," says Sally-Ann, the last tiny fashion model. And surely if dolly owns a dress half as sweet as this one, she is very fortunate. It is a white dimity with red polka dots. Dimity has come in innumerable colors and designs, and are of excellent wearing quality. A high-waisted effect is attractively given by the smocking, worked in red on either side of the



Zigzag Stitching Gives a Unique Touch to the Topmost Frock. The Panty Frock Below Has a Concealed Fastening Down the Front. Oliver Twist Reminds One of Previous Modes Which One Is Glad to See Return. Pass Under "Luncheon Bridge" in Embroidered Voile, Finished With Interesting Hemstitching Around the Collar and Armholes. In the Frock of the Other Bridge Supporter, Smocking Is Combined With Zigzag Running Stitch. Ribbon Streamers Ornamented With Groups of Pleated Ribbon Distinguish the Little Girl Who Shows Her Profile. In the Frock Worn by the Child at the Bottom of the Sketch, the Smocked Yoke Descends Almost to a High Waistline.

Little yokelike piece in the center. The sleeves are short and the smocking lends a full puffy look. The collar and cuffs are in white piqué or linen.

Stitching and smocking of one kind or another are outstanding features of the season. No matter how plain a dress may be, the added bit of

handwork gives it at once a finished and distinctive charm. Also, polka dots are distinctive. Regardless of the material, they always seem to give a certain chic, where other more elaborate designs fail. Once thought too old for children, they are being used more and more as the new modes arrive for the season.

## Fast Colors Guaranteed by New Tests

THIS spring one can buy cotton fabrics with "fast colors" that are really fast—if one insists upon the "Nafal Label." This label is unique in that it does not represent the product of one manufacturer, nor even the products of members of the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, who, with the National Laundry Owners' Association, worked out the plan. It is issued to any manufacturer in the United States who produces a fabric that meets the "Nafal" standards. Nor can it be used on any or all of his products indiscriminately. It is limited to the one particular dyeing which has undergone satisfactorily the tests. To each cut from that fabric the "Nafal" label may be attached. These tests represent the equivalent of 10 visits to the commercial laundry and the exposure to strong sunlight between those strips which the material would be likely to undergo if worn. Assuming that the garment made from the fabric is washed one week and worn the next, this means 20 weeks of such wear as is generally accorded clothing of this nature. And every home-maker will concede that if a garment is worn 20 weeks and still looks reasonably fresh, the color may honestly be said to be fast.

There are today such a vast number of fast shades that it seems unnecessary for any manufacturer to revert to dyes that will prove unsatisfactory for the use to which the fabric will be put. In accepting its share of responsibility in the matter, the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics placed with a laboratory of national reputation the entire problem of setting up fast-color standards for cotton fabrics. The survey of dyed cotton fabrics which followed, including solid colors and prints purchased at retail stores, proved that by far the majority sold as "fast" are quite unsatisfactory for

the purposes for which they are intended. The result of the whole investigation was the setting up of standards which will insure a satisfactory fast color. These standards have been accepted by the association and also filed with the Federal Trade Commission and the Bureau of Standards in Washington. Any manufacturer who wants to use the Nafal Label is required to submit a sample of the dyeing, and when the color meets all requirements, labels, as has been said, bearing the license number, are furnished him for each cut of the goods from that particular dyeing.

It is of special interest to home-makers to know that in order to meet the standards of the association the fabric must be fast to power laundry washing, reasonably fast to light, and free from any objectionable crocking, and the application of a hot iron must not change the shade. The necessity of telling from a single test whether or not a color will be satisfactory after at least 10 washings at the commercial laundry has led to the invention of a laboratory washing machine called the "Nafal" meter. This is now available to all laboratories and finishing plants. The laboratory determinations for light fastness are made by means of another new device known as the fade-o-meter. The ultra-violet arc light from this instrument is of even greater intensity than sunlight. Even though the idea is still young, the demand for the Nafal guarantee has grown to such proportions that shorting converters, shirt manufacturers, dress goods manufacturers and dress goods manufacturers are asking for the use of the label on finished garments. As soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made to control the use of the label under these conditions ready-made clothing so guaranteed to be of fast color will be made available.

## High Lights on the New Hats

By ALIDA VREELAND

BOLD high lights and interesting shadows reveal the new story in the season's hats more convincingly, perhaps, than a world of adjectives. Soft straws and softer felts are being so cleverly molded, slashed and pleated that they seem as much a feat in dressmaking as they do in millinery. And to further enhance the draper's art, light and shade add numbers to the new story.

Foreheads again are revealed and in greater numbers than last year, the line over the eyes forming either a clear arch, or a triangle directly above the nose or above the left eye. Among many of the hats this off-the-face tendency has developed into the bicorne, in which attention is directed to extending the sides of the hat. Effects both debonair and dignified are the result, according to the angle at which the hat is worn and the amount of brim manipulated.

## Surprising Brims

Many hats lose the brim altogether in front, rolling into it gradually on the right side, where it ends in an elongated sweep, contrasting with very little or nothing in the way of brim on the left side. Among the smartest hats of this type are those that start off with the lines and close-fitting contours of the tricorne turbans of the winter mode and then dash off into a brim-like drapery on the right.

Baku and lucid straws have been as successfully handled in these forms as the felts and one consequently expects the straw this year to gain very perceptibly over its rival. The two mediums carry on well together, however, and many exceedingly smart models are made up with the one or the other used as a trimming. One of the new bicorne hats sponsored by Marie Alphonsine used felt for the fitting and distended sides of the hat and applied a fine turban of black straw around the edge. Another hat used a green asial crown and a two-inch felt brim slanting down-

through satin-bound slits on the brim to fasten underneath in a bow. The cloche, so long left to its simple devices of plain brim and tailored ribbon, has submitted to an increased amount of fussing this year. Shapes of this type generally have their brims cut to a triangular form on the side, or they follow the rim and cross on the crown. A cut-out model of beige felt crown and straw brim formed a bow of the straw on the crown over the opening. Another all-green baku cut away over the right eye had a narrow beige and green grosgrain ribbon follow the upward movement of the cutting, terminating in a bow and a curled cock-feather.

Those who retain their old-fashioned fondness for velvet ribbon on straw will welcome the return of this vogue in trimming. Both large and small models are showing favor to the velvet treatment. A lovely hat from Reboux is banded with red, white and blue velvet, with three small bows ascending the crown from a deep pleat on the left side of the brim. Velvet ribbons also grace the crowns of the larger hats



Yellow Chamola Sports Hat.

more appropriately worn with soft summer dresses.

## The Poke Bonnet

Along with the fisherman's hat comes the revival of the poke bonnet shape, which, whether large or small, is a favorite among younger faces. Reboux's hat, described a moment ago, was a poke, and the large dipping hat illustrated had poke inclinations, the front of the brim being narrow to expose the face and brow in the modern way while the sides widened and on the left ended in a grogram ribbon bow. This trimming went around the hat brim and partly around the crown where it seemed to slip away again. This model made its appearance in red, blue, green and beige baku.

In red felt and asial a rather tailored and chic looking poke was developed, the felt coming up from the back of the crown and brim with diverging lines of tucks giving a sunburst effect. The felt ended in a curved line extending from the brim on one side across the crown to the other.

Pan-tail effects arrived at through the grouping of pleats across the

A Hat With Poke Inclinations and a Coquettish Bow.

ward except in the front, where it was slashed on each side and the cut-out piece sewed flat against the crown.

Movements of this kind, tending to lengthen the back and shorten or remove the front brim, have given rise to the name, "fisherman's hat," which they closely resemble. Agnes has created a becoming model of this type in Chinese bankok, softening with pleats at the sides the widening and dipping brim, and otherwise embellishing the edge underneath and the crown with gayly-toned grosgrain ribbons.

## Sophisticated Ribbons

Ribbons, by the way, are increasingly noticeable on the new hats, adding touches of chic femininity by their original placing. And naturally, where there are ribbons there are bows, on crowns, under crowns and on brims. An interesting bow handling is shown in the youthful model sketched. It is of beige asial, a fine, soft, linen-like straw, and around its crown several shades of beige and brown satin ribbon combine and slip

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## Small Housekeeping Economies

Very frequently a bath towel will show a weak place in the threads after the first or second washing, spoiling the looks of the towel, and lessening its period of usefulness. One housewife found that by stitching over the weak place on the sewing machine and using a loose stitch, the defect was easily repaired and became scarcely noticeable. In this way the length of service of the towel was practically doubled.

Heavy white bedspreads often wear out around the edges, while the rest of the spread is perfectly whole. One housekeeper who was confronted with this condition, not wishing to purchase new spreads but anxious to study what might be done. As a result, a double hem of blue sateen four inches in width was applied around the spread and across the ends of the pillow sham. Blue was chosen, as it fitted the color scheme of the room and the result was very pleasing. Any other plain color could be used, or if appropriate, flowered goods in bright colors might be used. This plan proved so satisfactory that others were repaired the same way, and their period of wear was greatly extended.



Beige Asial Hat With a Bow Under the Brim Made From the Ends of the Brown Satin and Which Passes Around the Brim and Passes Under Through Satin-Bound Slits.

## To Cut Marshmallows

In cutting marshmallows or butter, the scissors or the knife should be wet with hot water, and used without drying. This prevents the substance being cut from sticking to the blades.

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Incorporated  
Established 1829  
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NEW YORK



# Fashions and Dressmaking

## Accessories and Frivolities

By ELEN FOSTER

PARIS  
 "A LADY, my dear," our dear old New England grandmother used to say, "is known by her gloves and shoes," and this remark might be amplified in these modern times to include all the other accessories of the feminine costume, which are so important in the "tout ensemble" of the well-dressed woman of today—the hand bag, the scarf, the umbrella, the handkerchief and the jewelry. New designs in all these accessories and frivolities are designed each season as regularly as the hats and frocks with which they are worn. It may not be amiss, therefore, to consider these articles in relation to costumes for the coming season. Let's begin with the most important item, the shoes, which, by the way, have undergone a great change in the past six months.

The plain slipper, which in the United States used to be called a "pump," has supplanted all other styles for every occasion except real sports wear. For morning and general street wear, these are of tan-colored calfskin with one strap around the ankle and a Cuban heel, worn always with the stocking of exactly the same shade. For afternoon, black is the mode, in patent leather, plain kid, antelope, lizard or heavy satin with a high French heel and as a rule, without ornamentation, although a tiny binding of beige kid, lizard or a black leather, different from that of the shoe itself, is often used around the top.

Evening slippers are of crepe de Chine or satin, matching the color of the frock or of shiny gold or silver leather, but never of tulle or brocade. Sparkling buckles of rhinestones, marcasite or crystal are used on these slippers, and in the case of those of satin or crepe de Chine there is often the tiniest edge of

gold or silver leather around the top. The low French Oxford with two or three eyelet holes, made of box-calf, either plain or combined with lizard or crocodile, is popular for real sports wear, and there has recently been a decided revival of this type of shoe in all crocodile, not only in beige and tan but in black, bright green, blue and red to match the scarf or hand bag.

There is very little change in the gloves for the spring. The loose-wristed suede slip-on remains the favorite although a one-buttoned glove is also seen in all the best shops. The long tight sleeve makes a longer glove impossible. Beige remains the favorite shade, a real tanny beige without the faintest tinge of pink, and this, by the way, is also the fashionable color for the stockings which are worn with the black slipper.

### Bags and More Bags

The hand bag is a very important item of the costume. Time was when one felt that a bag for the daytime and another for the evening was quite sufficient, but nowadays fashion decrees that there must be a bag for each costume. There are all sorts of striking designs in bags for the sports costume. Sometimes a bag in envelope shape is made from the material of the coat with shiny clasp of brass or nickel, sometimes it is of pigskin with edges sewn with narrow strips of leather; and sometimes it is of bright striped or plaided silk or wool, matching the scarf. Chanel creates a new scarf each season with hand bag to match and her latest design is in wavy vertical stripes of three pastel colors, which is very effective. A popular hand bag shown in a shop on the avenue des Champs Elysees is of bright woolen plaid, matching a scarf of the same material, made in a rounded envelope shape with a wide brass or nickel band across the top and a round disk clasp.

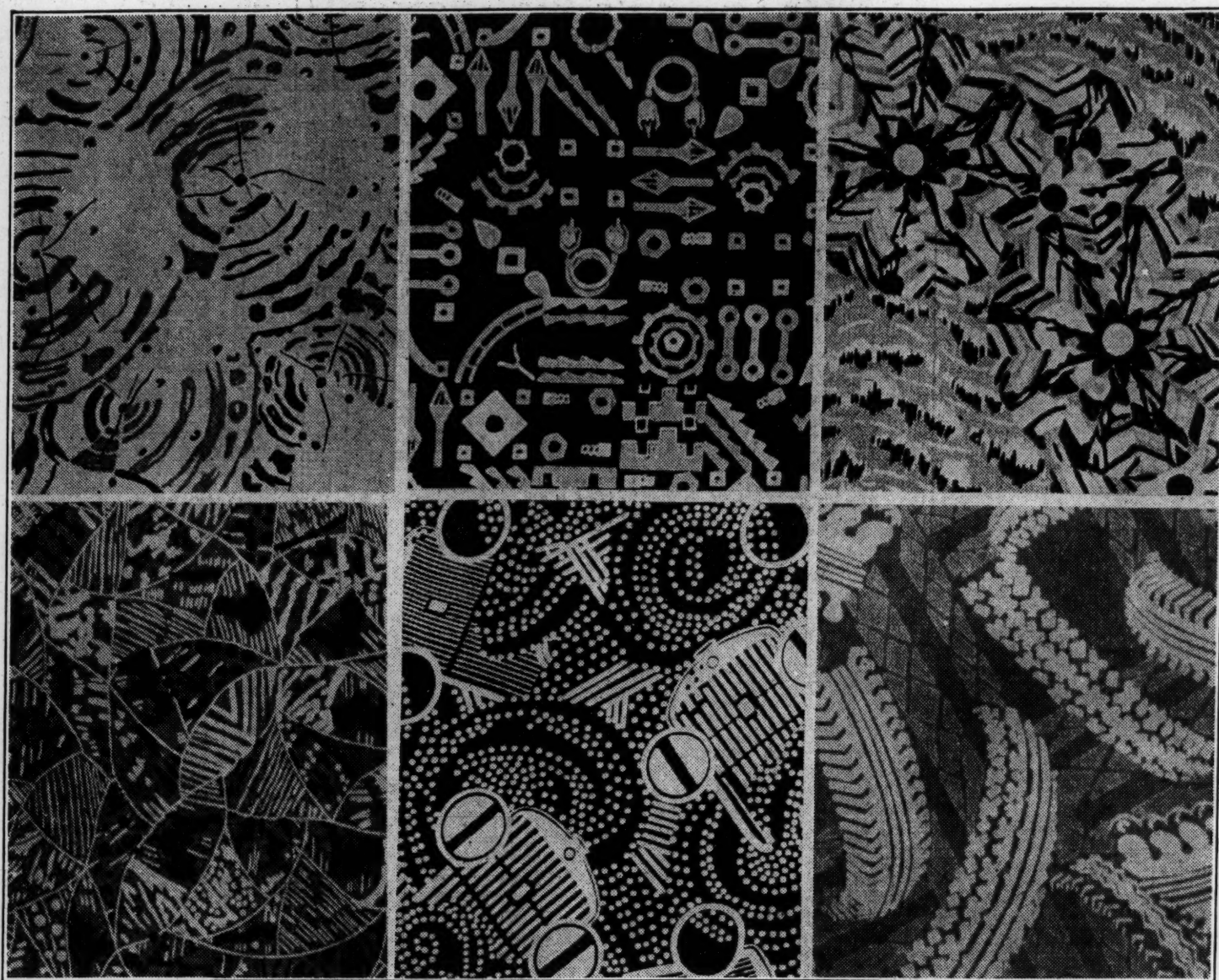
For street or morning wear, there are bags of kid or leather matching the color of the coat or shoes—round, square or oblong in shape—with leather handles, or a big brass ring which slips over the wrist, or with frames of bone or celluloid in diverse designs. Afternoon bags are of the finer grained leather, antelope being the favorite, although the most expensive. These are, of course, more elaborate in design, sometimes having a row of tiny rhinestones or marcasite on a leather strap, or a tortoiseshell at the top. For the evening there are fascinating bags in "Regence" design, sewn with tiny seed pearls and with a frame of delicate enamel in pale pink, green or blue, decorated with innumerable designs in rhinestones, and little pouches of gold or silver lamé or leather; and for the older woman envelope bags of fine moire with a rhinestone clasp and monogram.

### Small Touches

Umbrellas are still of the short, "bunny" shape, and they, too, are chosen to match the costume. Those in wide, rather indistinct shapes, stripes with a crook handle covered with shark or snakeskin are the fad of the moment. One of these which we saw the other day carried by a smart American woman whose costume was in beige and tan color, was of striped silk in beige shading to brown with a brown leather handle. Umbrellas of plain-colored silk with a tiny stripe of a contrasting color about the edge are also seen.

Handkerchiefs, too, must match the costume and this is not difficult when the shops are showing new designs in every color of the rainbow. The tiny square of colored linen which can be tucked into the wrist of the long, tight sleeve is a favorite. Handkerchiefs of chiffon, sometimes quite plain with just a tiny rolled hem and sometimes with an edge or corners of cream-colored lace are carried with an evening gown of the same color.

It is no longer the fashion in Paris to wear artificial flowers on every kind of costume as was the vogue a year ago. The only flower permitted for the outside coat is one of leather or leather combined with the material of the coat. Fluffy bunches of tulle on the order of the ragged chrysanthemum are still seen on the shoulders of evening frocks and once in a while a nosegay of brightly colored silk flowers is used at one side of the belt of an evening frock for the younger woman.



Reading From Left to Right, the First and Third in the Upper Row Are Wood Print Designs, End of the Log and Veneer Table Top. The Remaining Upper Row One is a Speed-Age Print, Get Out and Get Under (Tool Chest). Lower Row, Left—A Wood Design, Composite Grains; Then Two Speed-Age Prints, Front of the Cadillac Car and Tire Treads.

## Silks Which Tell Stories

THE vogue of the minute in silks is for patterns with a definite "story" background. These "stories" are carried out in series of "chapters" or patterns, which tell more or less complete tales.

Miss Florence Notter, a young Chicago woman, who designs silks for a large wholesale dry goods company, has seized upon the idea and worked out for the present season's trade two especially clever "story" series. Miss Notter is one of the very few women in the United States engaged in this most feminine of occupations.

### Speed-Age Prints

For one of her series she chose the "story" of the automobile. This idea was suggested to her by one of the officials of the Metropolitan Museum, New York. These silks are called "Speed-Age Prints." It might seem that a tool chest or tire tread would be the last thing that could inspire a young woman to bring forth billion-dollar clouds of delicious fabrics appropriate for feminine attire. But such they are. There is always a crowd of interested customers gathered around the counters where they are displayed. The manufacturers say that they cannot produce these particular silks fast enough. They were modeled at the automobile show held in Chicago recently, where they made considerable stir.

This series consists of four "chapters": (1) Tire-tread; (2) Get Out and Get Under (taken from articles in the tool chest); (3) Excuse my Dust (representing the front of the Cadillac); (4) Disk Wheels. These patterns are absolutely authentic. Num-

ber one was taken from photographs of tire treads in sand, number three from two different photographs of the front of the Cadillac car, the other two either from the articles themselves or from photographs. They have boldness and speed, but are refined and artistic as well.

There is a great deal more to silk designing than the casual purchaser suspects, for not only must the artist see the concept back of it, but it must be suitable for wear and be practical for "repeats" in the printing. With regard to these requirements, this series seems to have been especially well worked out, as the photographs show.

### Wood Prints

The second series of Miss Notter's is of an entirely different character. These silks suggest quieter hours at home. They are called "Wood Prints." For these, the exquisite grains of rare cabinet woods were the inspiration. In them the beauty of the wood has been transferred successfully to fabrics. Photographs do not do them justice, as the colors add much. One, representing a veneer table top, is especially beautiful in tans and browns, suggesting the blending of the wood tones. In the "laker" from the end of the log the circular rings are clearly seen. The theme of still another was the magnified end surface and plain-sawed surface of the red oak. Two other chapters of this story are made up of composite grains, one from photographs, the other from actual woods. These fascinating wood prints bear the test of careful examination, so closely do

they follow the wood grains themselves.

That almost every material object necessary to human need is a fit subject for art if the artist has but the eyes to see the concept back of it, seems to be the viewpoint of our present-day artists, whether they be poets, musicians or silk designers. It is interesting to speculate who will be the first to have the temerity to tell in silk the humble story of the rolling pin, frying pan and teakettle.

## Cleaning Silver

If a package of ammonia in powder form is kept on the kitchen drain-board, it is a matter of but a moment to clean the silver that has been blackened from contact with egg-yolks and similar foods. Simply thrust the pieces into the powder and rub them between the fingers a moment; then raise them in warm water and the silver will look as shiny as if it had been polished.



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 the  
**FULLER BROOM**

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**BIG value in a little box**  
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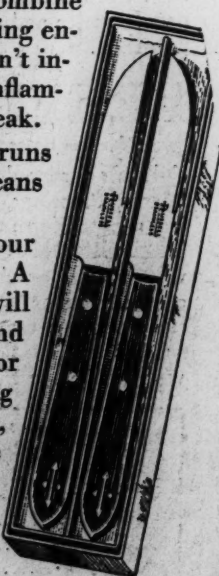
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The lovely delft blue shade runs all the way through... which means lasting loveliness.

These two knives will make your kitchen work surprisingly easy. A complete set of Russite Cutlery will make it still easier. Proof? Just send us a dollar, by money order or check, receive your two paring knives promptly, and within a week, you'll be off to your dealer for the rest of the line.

**RUSSELL GREEN RIVER CUTLERY**

John Russell Cutlery Company, Turners Falls, Mass.



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Rich, golden grain—whole wheat and bran, expertly blended and roasted—these make Postum the delightful drink it is. A drink with a flavor unlike that of any other drink! A flavor mellow, appetizing!

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Your grocer has Postum in two forms—Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup, and Postum Cereal, prepared by boiling. Both cost much less than most other drinks—only one-half cent a cup. Order today!



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**Velveta**  
 is made with  
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There's a reason for the exquisite flavor of Velveta; a reason for its velvety texture, and especially for its exceptional wholesomeness. It is first purely a milk product in the form of cheese.

But Velveta is also something more. Velveta represents the contribution of science to the art of cheese making. Through the aid of scientific research, we are at last able to combine in a cheese product all those highly desirable food qualities of the rich whole milk. By a special process we extract from the whole milk these additional Vita-

mins, Lactose (sugar of milk), Calcium and other milk minerals, and these we include in the making of Velveta. The result is a product that looks like cheese, tastes like cheese, but which because of this added food value really should be called a super-cheese.

You can use Velveta the same as you would use cheese. It spreads like butter. It can be sliced when chilled. It melts, dissolves and blends readily with other foods for all cooking purposes.

Children love it and it's as digestible as milk itself. Try a package—the family will remind you to buy it often.



For new and original recipes, send to Home Economics Kitchen, 401 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.



**Kraft Phenix Cheese Corporation**

## For the Sports Costume

UNUSUAL and interesting accessories may add style interest to an otherwise dull costume. Shops are vying with one another to display first the gay, the blithe, the crisp spring novelties. From all this variety the shopper must select those which are at once appropriate and individual.

To women who have been more or less careless about the small, seemingly unimportant niceties of dressing, the stress placed now upon accessories appears too pronounced. The woman with style sense, however, realizes that she cannot select them with too much discrimination. As stylists point out, clothes are exceedingly standardized. The models designed by famous dressmakers, supposedly exclusive, are copied innumerable times. It is clear, therefore, that women must attain individuality very largely by means of small touches.

Appropriate accessories for a three-piece sport outfit, consisting of a semi-circular belted skirt, a silk blouse of geometric design, and a three-quarters length jacket are: Gloves, stockings, shoes, a scarf, a flower, a handkerchief, a bag, and jewelry.

Each item should be purchased for its expression of stern practicality. The gloves, for example, should be washable capeskin suede, untrimmed, preferably. For stockings, although some women think that nothing but silk is smart, silk hosiery, either decorated in an all-over pattern or plain, is correct to accompany a sports costume. Common sense dictates a Cuban heel on a stout shoe, and here a woman has a wide choice of models.

The selection of a scarf gives particular opportunity for taste. While the large squares, modernistically patterned, the rectangles, and the triangles which have squared ends are still popular, the styles for spring show new varieties in shape.

Sports ties come fashioned like a man's tailored cravat in the small geometrical designs favored by men. A crepe sports scarf of red, white and blue has the point of the triangle turned up in the back. Although this treatment is swagger, the chief charm of the scarf lies in the vividness of its colors, its clear, Castilian red, most of all.

The very latest novelties in scarves are those which are colored to the hat behind, wind around the throat, and float in a single streamer over the opposite shoulder. Other scarves show their relationship by merely matching the band of trimming on the hat. Flowers were discussed on this page on March 20. Handkerchiefs for sports wear should be

linen, preferably with a blocked or geometric design.

The very newest sports bags are of fabric material and are embroidered in an all-over design. One model is made of an ombre tan linen, the embroidery, which resembles fine cording, shading from yellow beige and orange to russet-brown. Sports bags may be barrel-shaped, pouch-shaped or of the envelope variety. Smart women often select scarves to match their purses. A matching scarf and bag of particular attractiveness are fashioned of crepe-de-chine in three gradations of blue. Another set is hand-painted in a vivid modernistic design, and still others are made of gay blocked silks, which make effective splashes of color against a black or dark blue ensemble.

## Left-Over Dishes

In a home where more than ordinary care is taken to serve leftovers attractively, a favorite dish is called "rosettes," prefaced by whatever may be the material used, as "turkey rosettes," chicken, veal or beef rosettes.

The minced meat, with seasonings and breadcrumbs if it is necessary to extend the quantity, is formed into balls smaller and flatter than those usually made for hamburger steak. Around the circumference of each round is bound a strip of bacon, fastened with a toothpick. This gives a trim, shapely appearance to the finished dish. As the meat has already been cooked, the time necessary is only sufficient to cook the bacon and reheat the other materials. They are preferably baked in a medium oven, where they are turned once and basted with fat from the bacon.

Each rosette is mounted on a round of toast and garnished in a way particularly appropriate to the flavor of the meat used. For turkey rosettes, the rounds of fried bread are spread with hot cranberry sauce and gilet gravy is passed. Beef rosettes are on fried bread or toast spread with thick stewed tomato, or, in season, a slice of broiled tomato is the foundation. Mutton has a garnish of currant jelly sauce. Veal is excellent garnished with tart apple sauce or fried apple rings. Two of these are usually served to a portion as when daintily made each rosette is about the size of the center of a lamb chop. Two or three leftovers of meat or fowl can be mixed in this way to good advantage and a small proportion of leftover macaroni can also be added.

**"Philadelphia"**  
 Cream  
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Serve "Philadelphia" in any one of the innumerable ways possible. It never fails to tempt the childish appetite.

It is a good food, chock full of nourishment. Fine for growing children whose appetites are big enough to "eat up the house." As a spread for bread with jam or jelly, it is a welcome treat at the hunger hour when children come rushing in from play.

It would surprise you to know the number of mothers who make "Philadelphia" a regular part of the child's diet.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Double Harness

Farthing Hall, by J. B. Priestley and Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan, 7/6 net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran, \$2.50.

THE names coupled on the title page of this novel are a formidable pair and a guarantee that our enjoyment will be doubled. We know of old, as the Prologue used to say, that their only object is to please; that our feelings will not be harrowed more than we wish them to be in a novel, that the knife of meditation will not cut too deep or too sharply and that the fiction will be comfortable and credible. We would also willingly exchange identity with almost any of the characters, because there is an assuring certainty of everything coming out all right in the end.

The story is written in the form of letters between the two "heroes," one of whom at the beginning is hurrying up to Westmorland in pursuit of a damsel in distress; while the other, a married man, is contending with his wife about an unwelcome and cranky guest. It is, we suppose, Mr. Walpole who is in the north. He describes his discovery of the young woman in a theater, his decision to follow her, his search for her in the northern fells, his discovery of her lonely home, her fantastic father and her ne'er-do-well brother. It is the kind of world which Mr. Walpole has depicted in the past and in the epistolary form he improves. As a sentimental novelist, who is most moved by associations and places, his "local color" inclined to be tedious, and he was expert in an inactivity that was not always masterly and was essentially complacent. The epistolary method has forced economy upon him and he is all the better for it.

Mr. Priestley is left struggling with the other hero's wife in Oxfordshire. This dear lady has introduced into her house a character just as fantastic as Mr. Walpole's northern squire. Mrs. Masham is one of those loud-tongued, forever voluble creatures who, having nothing whatever to do and far too much money to do it with, are bent on leading others, by the stepping stones of an extraordinary jargon, to "higher things."

"She is one of those women," writes Robert Newlands (alias Mr. Priestley) to his friend, "whose minds exist in a strange mid-air of nebulous profundities . . . and she liberally sprinkles her talk with the names of philosophers and poets she has never read, of pictures she has never seen, and music she has never heard."

It is not quite satisfactorily explained how such an intelligent woman as Mrs. Newlands could have tolerated the company of Mrs. Masham so long—unless there was some obscure feminine feeling that it would be good for her husband, but in the house of that dourish gentleman, who is writing a book on "The Chimera of Romanticism," Mrs. Masham was certain to have a dramatic influence. She did. Mrs. Newlands left her husband. (That book on Romanticism is, by the way, an outworn stage property.)

However, in an amiable, idle, comfortable story of this kind, such matters do not worry one. Who would not enjoy running away from her husband in this assured world of Messrs. Priestley and Walpole? Who would not bicker with voluble ladies, attack cantankerous squires, or even penetrate that dreary underworld to which Mr. Walpole (alias Mark French, drawn to London by his lady) traces the difficulties of the ne'er-do-well brother who is causing half the

trouble? There was something engaging even in the repulsive Mulligan—who had the young man in his power—before he handed over the forged document: he attributed his downfall to grapefruit!

The trouble with the "first person novel" is that the outline of the "I"



Woodcut by William Schnelle for the jacket of "Bitter Bierce."

## Keys to Ambrose Bierce

Bitter Bierce: A Mystery of American Letters, by C. Hartley Grattan. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50. Portrait of Ambrose Bierce, by Ambrose Bierce. New York: Century, \$2.50.

SOONER or later Ambrose Bierce was bound to appear. The third-rate writers with whom he consorted during his years in London influenced him harmfully. No amount of puffing will make him greater or other than what he was: a curious product of late nineteenth-century culture in America, a man whose talents bordered upon genius but who never managed to produce the best that was in him.

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is rarely clear to the reader. What shall we say when the "I" is no longer single—when there are two first persons? They do double the blur, but they are also the two negatives which make an affirmative, for they skillfully enable the writers to revise each other's impressions of the other characters, and some rather good effects are thus obtained. "Farthing Hall" is very good fun and is very artfully blended. V. S. P.

What do you want to see me about? . . . I'm afraid not, today; I'm very busy. . . . Just what is it about? . . . No, we have no need for more reviewers just now. . . . Suppose you leave your clippings and letters downstairs for me. . . . That's really all that's necessary. . . . No, not a minute today. . . . All right, come Wednesday at 3.

Now, what was it I was going to write about? . . . Oh, yes, the deplorable effects of books on "How to be an Author." Well:

In spite of our warning recently that writing cannot be taught, we observe with surprise that more guides to authorship are already on the market. . . . Yes. . . . Why, it must be in type: the copy went to the composing room Thursday. . . . No, I gave it to the messenger. . . . Well, do you mind asking the messenger where it went? . . . Have you tried the mailing department? . . . All right, you'll have to use the Sedgwick review instead. . . . Yes, you can tell it by the dust on it, if the slug is missing.

Now, then: The latest of them is "Creative Writing: a Guide for Those Who Aspire to Authorship," by William Webster Ellsworth. According to the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, it brilliantly sets forth the things that make for success in literary work. The author yielded to the publishers in changing its name from "The Joy of Writing." Another instance in which publishers were called in. They might as well have called it "How to Be Original."

Yes? . . . What was the title of the book? . . . Well, do you remember the author's name? . . . Do you know who published it? . . . Or in what year it was published? . . . Yes, I'm afraid it will be very difficult for me to assist you. You might try the cumulative index. . . . No, cumulative. . . . You will find it in any public library. . . . Yes, they'll tell you how to use it. . . . You're welcome.

Er—Oh, yes: It often happens indeed that the book isn't nearly so bad as the title would make you think. Mr. Ellsworth, for example, supplies those so interesting statistics—where authors live, how old they were when they began to write, their previous occupations, the fact that "Mrs. Rinehart had no instruction in story writing," or that Mark Twain lay in bed all day—

Yes? . . . Yes. . . . A friend of whose? . . . Oh, yes. . . . Ah, at a literary dinner? . . . A friend of mine? . . . And he sent you to me? . . . But of course I'm not a literary agent, and I . . . No, that would be the work of a teacher. . . . Yes, there are scholars. . . . Well, you'll just mail them to me, and then. . . . Oh, no; every manuscript receives careful consideration. . . . No, I don't think an interview is necessary. . . . I'll let you know, yes. . . . Very soon, yes; within a few days. . . . Good-by.

lay in bed all day. Some of Mr. Ellsworth's chapters it is not necessary to read. For example, "Does College Teach One to Write?"—ask any city editor. Seven pages are devoted to "Writing Poetry," which seems even to much of a little. But we liked best the anti-

## "As a Little Child"

The Sower, and Other Poems, by William P. McKenzie. Cambridge, Mass.: Privately printed.

WHEREAS the ordinary man expresses himself, if at all, in the most commonplace and pedestrian of prose, Mr. McKenzie's thoughts take form in verse. The poems contained in these little volumes record his daily thoughts, thoughts upon nature and the world about him, but most of all thoughts upon the realm of the spirit which is to him scarcely less tangible. For many years now he has been accustomed to relate instantly each least manifestation of the physical

world to that world which, not having seen with our fleshly eyes, we yet trust in and love and seek. In the world about us Mr. McKenzie sees always the promise of the world to come. Invariably his reflections lift the vision of his readers. There is, for instance, his poem entitled: CHILDLIKE

"As a little child"—I say the words, And then seem to give me rest. As a little child would I become, And lie on the Mother's breast. For God is the infinite Mother Who hath borne and carried us all, Who broods above us with a tender love. Aware of our faintest call, But I asleep to the brooding love, Or fretted myself by day or night, In gaining the things that seem: I pray that truth may quicken The love that is undefined, Till freed from art and craft, And quiet in heart, I become "as a little child."

Some of the poems possess an exquisite rhythm, a gentleness and loveliness of form. All will bring happiness and hope to their many readers, as well as great faith in that beauty of the spiritual realm which St. John so clearly beheld.

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## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

## The Telephone Rings

YES? . . . Yes, speaking. . . . What do you want to see me about? . . . I'm afraid not, today; I'm very busy. . . . Just what is it about? . . . No, we have no need for more reviewers just now. . . . Suppose you leave your clippings and letters downstairs for me. . . . That's really all that's necessary. . . . No, not a minute today. . . . All right, come Wednesday at 3.

Now, what was it I was going to write about? . . . Oh, yes, the deplorable effects of books on "How to be an Author." Well:

In spite of our warning recently that writing cannot be taught, we observe with surprise that more guides to authorship are already on the market. . . . Yes. . . . Why, it must be in type: the copy went to the composing room Thursday. . . . No, I gave it to the messenger. . . . Well, do you mind asking the messenger where it went? . . . Have you tried the mailing department? . . . All right, you'll have to use the Sedgwick review instead. . . . Yes, you can tell it by the dust on it, if the slug is missing.

Now, then: The latest of them is "Creative Writing: a Guide for Those Who Aspire to Authorship," by William Webster Ellsworth. According to the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, it brilliantly sets forth the things that make for success in literary work. The author yielded to the publishers in changing its name from "The Joy of Writing." Another instance in which publishers were called in. They might as well have called it "How to Be Original."

Yes? . . . What was the title of the book? . . . Well, do you remember the author's name? . . . Do you know who published it? . . . Or in what year it was published? . . . Yes, I'm afraid it will be very difficult for me to assist you. You might try the cumulative index. . . . No, cumulative. . . . You will find it in any public library. . . . Yes, they'll tell you how to use it. . . . You're welcome.

Er—Oh, yes: It often happens indeed that the book isn't nearly so bad as the title would make you think. Mr. Ellsworth, for example, supplies those so interesting statistics—where authors live, how old they were when they began to write, their previous occupations, the fact that "Mrs. Rinehart had no instruction in story writing," or that Mark Twain lay in bed all day—

Yes? . . . Yes. . . . A friend of whose? . . . Oh, yes. . . . Ah, at a literary dinner? . . . A friend of mine? . . . And he sent you to me? . . . But of course I'm not a literary agent, and I . . . No, that would be the work of a teacher. . . . Yes, there are scholars. . . . Well, you'll just mail them to me, and then. . . . Oh, no; every manuscript receives careful consideration. . . . No, I don't think an interview is necessary. . . . I'll let you know, yes. . . . Very soon, yes; within a few days. . . . Good-by.

lay in bed all day. Some of Mr. Ellsworth's chapters it is not necessary to read. For example, "Does College Teach One to Write?"—ask any city editor. Seven pages are devoted to "Writing Poetry," which seems even to much of a little. But we liked best the anti-

thetical title of the last chapter—"Magazines and Good Writing." . . . Yes? . . . Oh, hello. . . . Thanks, I'm glad you liked it. . . . Which book? . . . Oh, the Lardner? . . . Well, you may take it in a Pickwickian sense if you prefer. . . . Naturally, it's only an opinion. . . . That's the only way to form your own opinion, yes. . . . The libraries all have it, I dare say. . . . Did you say you read that stuff of mine? . . . Well, then, you must have noticed that I said, "a book to own," not "a book to borrow."

Here we are again: Less inspirational, but perhaps more practical, is "The Author's Annual" for 1929, edited by Henry W. Lanier. This is the first issue of this annual, which is published by Payson & Clarke. It starts off openly with a chapter on "The Business Side of Writing," by Jean Wick. Then there is something about the 1928 selections of the book clubs, which ought to interest authors, from a circulation-royalty viewpoint. Even more interesting to writers is the account of the literary prizes, which nowadays run into the thousands of men. Then there's a lot about best selling books, beautiful books, notable reading. And for the explorer in the nonliterary byways of literature, a chapter on who's who among the originals of famous characters. . . . Yes? . . . Yes, Mrs. Johnson. . . . Yes, I've seen the book. . . . Yes, I've met him. . . . Yes, I liked his appearance. . . . Yes, he writes very well, indeed. . . . Oh, I see, at a literary dinner, yes. . . . No, I never go to literary dinners. . . . Don't you think I've done my duty when I've read their books? . . . Ah! . . . I see. . . . Well, as a matter of fact, it's already been sent out for review.

Reading, "rhythmic"—Yet the road to authorship can be made smooth. Eva Herrmann shows you how. Just draw caricatures of prominent authors, let Erich Posselt persuade them to contribute some cryptic messages to go with the drawings, and get Edward McCann to publish the result under the title of "On Parade." Some of these contributions we remember seeing elsewhere; but they're all almost equally unilluminating. Our favorite is George Kaufman's: "The trouble with this country is that American business men do not know how to play. In marriage it is a matter of adjustment on both sides. Beyond question, capital and labor must get together—their interests are identical." And on the whole, it must be

admitted that the authors' comments are more interesting than— . . . Yes? . . . How are you, Alfred? . . . Why, I should be delighted of course to have luncheon with you, but you know I don't want to meet your authors. . . . No, they're much too charming for my critical balance. . . . No, I shan't be in any rush to get away. . . . All right, and don't try to tell me this is the best book you've published since Warren's "Supreme Court," will you? . . . So long.

And here is another achievement: Oscar Sherwin has written a book entitled "John Gay: Being a Picture of the Life and Times of the Author of 'The Beggar's Opera,'" without once, so far as we can discover, mentioning the name of Dr. John Christopher Pepusch. (If we are wrong, no doubt the John Day Company will correct us.) The book is a picture of the life and times of the author of "The Pirates of Penzance," with no mention of Sir Arthur Sullivan. For the rest, the book is written in the historical present, and with the contemporary jerkiness—

Yes? . . . Yes, speaking. . . . I think perhaps you wanted the advertising department? . . . No, this is the editorial department. . . . Yes, but you should talk about advertising to the advertising department. . . . No, the departments are quite distinct. . . . No, I can make no promises before I have read the book. . . . No, just send it in, please. . . .

Now let's see. . . . A more cheerful subject perhaps will be the news that Percy Crosby has attained authorship by way of the comic strip. Possibly he found that no one else could write a text that would match his drawings, so set about writing his own. At all events, "Skipper: A Novel," with the Putnam imprint, is now on sale, and worth the price of—

Yes? . . . No, I don't remember it. . . . Oh, yes, I recall it now. . . . No, I have returned the book to you. . . . No, I'm not saying that you don't write as well as Edwin Arlington Robinson. . . . Quite possibly you will, some time. . . . No, all I'm saying is that there are 10,000 books published every year in the United States, and I don't know how many more in England and on the Continent, and only a small portion of them can be reviewed, and I try to use my best judgment as to which are most suitable to this newspaper. . . . Hello. . . . Hello. . . . All right, operator. . . . Well, though it's really only a small part of one—let's call it a day.

The two newest additions to the Modern Library are Rosand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," translated into English verse by Brian Hooker, with a "prefatory gesture" by Clayton Hamilton; and Merlejewski's "The Death of the Gods," translated by Bernard Guilbert Guerney, who also translated the same author's "Leonardo da Vinci" for this series.

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## The Crusader's World

Walls, by Constance Smedley. London: Crusaders: The Reminiscences of Constance Smedley (Mrs. Maxwell Armstrong). London: Duckworth, 10s. net.

MISS SMEDLEY has described herself as a crusader, and her novel is a crusader's pamphlet illustrated from episodes in England and California. She is interested in the generalized rather than the particular: the generalized contrasts between Youth and Age, Men and Women, English and American, the New Woman and the Woman of the "outmoded" type.

In other words, in this book Miss Smedley is not pre-eminently a novelist, but a student of organized affairs which she prefers to expound from the platform of fiction. Having the values of the organizer she is inevitably impatient of the highly individual and is a believer in the sterling value of the prosaic. She is of the first condition by a shrewd sense of humor, just as her temperament as a writer introduces a strong air of reluctance into her belief in the latter. She has mounted a drama of types against a background of problems, and one feels that the capital letters of Cambridge and California are tokens of the abstract rather than the topographical.

We are shown a married woman of the "old" protected type, living the private, cautious life of the wife of a Cambridge don, but thrown by her husband's career into the cruder semi-public life of a Californian educationist. It is a life which is food to the husband's ambitions and ideals but is distasteful to the wife. All that he finds rich and inspiring in the New World she finds vulgar and hurtful. She withdraws from his world and seeks consolation in friendship with a Chinese friend, a friendship which ends melodramatically. She returns to England only to discover that her heart is really in California, her adopted country. Her philanthropies in England are on the point once more of landing her in trouble, but again she is brought back to her husband when her husband writes to say he wants her no more. The rest of the book describes her attempt to win her way back into his life.

This poor lady, Mrs. Crosby-Lockyer, has a charm with which Miss Smedley has little patience. "People make so many contacts nowadays; have so many interests and so little time," she says, that the cult of Mrs. Lockyer is a past one. We ourselves have not needed the sudden passing of femininity and charm in women. And the curious thing is that Mrs. Lockyer is by far the best because the most human character in the book. Here we have a character in which Miss Smedley's skill as a novelist has prevailed over her feminist theories. The sap of even pitiable life in Mrs. Lockyer is more potent—in the book—than the mere contact-making electricity of the

other characters. It is the old story: the ounce of real character will tip the scales against a ton of theory. Miss Smedley's Californian descriptions are very good and she writes with delicacy and distinction. It was as novelist and dramatist that success first came to Constance Smedley. It was as originator (with her husband) of the Greenleaf Theater that America welcomed her. Nevertheless, she probably is best known as founder of the Lyceum Club, designed to advance women in the world of art and letters.

Throughout her book of reminiscences, with its vivid pen pictures of many celebrities, there runs a delightful sense of adventure, of dauntless courage. From the first childish contact with the great world through Robert Browning, through the manifold difficulties of founding the Dutch, French, German and Italian Lyceums, the author never knew what it was to lose faith in her objective.

When on her marriage Miss Smedley laid down the reins of the Lyceum, to which she had given nearly seven years of unremitting and unremunerated service, it looked as if the yearning of the worker for country quiet and leisure would call a halt to external activities. But so valiant a crusader is ever alert to the needs of the hour, and we find her smelting rural conditions, searching out new methods in art and organizing the Cotswold Players and Greenleaf Theater.

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(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing))

[illegible]

	High	Low	Apr-17	Apr-18	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2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BY THE A. P.

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### Closing Prices

00 Con Sec.....	167	167	167	..
00 Cop Range..	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 Cr C Inter	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

Class "A" Common Stock

*The Company* —Founded in 1832.

Taxes were over \$12.60 per Class A Share, or 3½ times preferential

**Outlook**—Business for 1929 running substantially ahead of any past year.

Price at Market (About \$55 per Share)

**Faxon, Gade & Co.**

OWER OF  
TERN UNION UP

The aggregate earnings for 1928 on the

cent and the previous established in the 1926

CHILD, JEFFRIES & CO.  
Incorporated

ions follow: Boston New York	NEW YORK	HUBbard 0530-0538	S
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*We Offer a LIMITED Amount*

Atlantic & Pacific  
International Corporation

33,481,959 152,000,000

fixed figure regardless of the rapidly increasing price.  
warrants enhance in value proportionately.

Reserve banks in the

Budapest .....	6%
Calcutta .....	8
Copenhagen .....	5

Paris .....	3
Prague .....	5 3/8
Riga .....	7

**BRITISH GENERAL**

Swiss Bank ...	3 1/2
Tokyo .....	7.03
Vienna .....	

...ast previous figures as  
...rope

85 1/2%	4.85 7/8	4.8665	Electric and the British Company re-	5.30% to
0.9905%	0.9905%	.193	sulting in Thomas L. Chadbourn and	
1.980	1.980	.100	Herbert Bayard Swann coming to	

02521½	.02521½	.0252	The plans involve refinancing of the General Electric issue in a way satisfactory both to Sir Hugo Boss and to the Government.
0129½	.0129½	.193	

1123	.1123	.1123	It was understood authoritatively that the London Stock Exchange re-	<i>Reliable Investment</i>
0153	.0440	1.0805		

East			The Bank of America, controlled by A. P. Giannini and associates, is to acquire the Chicago National Bank.	Rockland
900	.4896	.5425		

000	.5000	.50	the resources of the Bank of America,
625	.5625	.5678	which will have resources of \$530,000,000
			when merger negotiations with Blair &

988	4.00	4.8665	Special meeting of shareholders of	50 Congress
989	.9988	1.0342	First National Bank of Boston is called	
990	.9997	1.0342		

1990	1.00	to 1,250,000 and giving shareholders five
212 1/2	421 1/2	new shares for every old share. It is also

NEW YORK—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended April 6

Co.; H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., and

Money was 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent on short bills 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on long bills.







# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CHAMPIONS OFF TO GOOD START

Cardinals Defeat Cincinnati on Five Hits—Cubs Lose to Pittsburgh

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 0.  
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.  
Brooklyn at Boston (postponed).  
New York at Philadelphia (postponed).  
Philadelphia at Washington (postponed).

**GAMES TODAY**  
Brooklyn at Boston (postponed).  
New York at Philadelphia (postponed).  
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

The St. Louis National League champions got away to a flying start in their opening game of the league season, Tuesday, by defeating Cincinnati 5 to 0, while the Chicago Cubs, favorites to win the 1929 race, were given a setback by the ever-threatening Pittsburgh Pirates, 4 to 2.

The attendance at Wrigley Field, Chicago, was 50,000, more than the combined totals of all other major league opening games. With 25,507 paying to see the Cardinals win, the attendance in the National League exceeded those in the American in a like number of games by more than 50,000.

Roota wildness cost the Cubs a victory and a good start in their chase after the title. He gave six bases on balls and apparently was not reached from. He held the heavy-hitting Pirates to seven hits, however, in seven innings but that was enough to give them a lead of 2 to 0 with Grimes pitching in good form for the pitchers. The calling in of Blake to pitch in the eighth seemed to give the Cubs new enthusiasm for their starting hitting. Grimes scored once in the eighth, and made a brilliant rally for the enjoyment of local fans in the ninth, scoring twice more. Cuyler again hit for the Cubs, a double and two singles and Traynor's bat pounded out three singles for the winners. It gave deep satisfaction to Cuyler and Traynor, who were teammates what he could do. Hornsby started off inauspiciously without a hit.

Hafey's hitting prevented Lucas of Cincinnati from attaining a victory over the league champions. He knocked out a single in the first inning to score two men and hit with a home run brought in another runner ahead of him. Alexander pitched a great game, but he was out of control giving three bases on balls. Walker was the only Red to do much against the victorious Cardinals, and he made a triple and single. Gilbert made his major-league debut at short for the champions and contributed two hits in the sixth and three Cardinals to make safe hits. The opening day scores:

AT CHICAGO	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
St. Louis	5	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

**AT CINCINNATI**  
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 0.  
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.  
Brooklyn at Boston (postponed).  
New York at Philadelphia (postponed).  
Philadelphia at Washington (postponed).

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## Track Athletes in England May Seek Financial Return

May Write, Lecture or Radiocast Sport and Still Retain Amateur Standing as Far as the Governing Body Is Concerned

**LONDON.**—When is an amateur not an amateur? The answer to this popular conundrum is not when a person writes, lectures, or radiocasts sport for financial return so far as track and field athletes are concerned, for their governing body at the annual meeting here Saturday sat heavily on proposals brought forward to "de-amateurize" people who do these attractive things.

H. M. Abrahams spoke in opposition to all the eloquence and feeling of one who knows his subject. There is every reason to suppose he does as he has been a star ever since he won the Olympic sprint championship in 1908. He insisted that he has written every word which has appeared above his name.

**Lowie Supports Abrahams**  
D. G. A. Lowe, present Olympic 500-meter champion, felt the same way, and supporting Abrahams, asked the meeting whether it was to be concerned with "principles or persons." Lowe and A. E. Porritt, former Oxford president, have just produced a book on the subject of "The Amateur." Lowe also a fairly frequent contributor to newspapers.

Proposals voted down after lengthy discussion. That amateur athletes should be debarred from writing, lecturing or broadcasting under recognizable indication of their identity and that words "or for money" should be added to the Amateur Athletic Association's rule which declares that a man forfeits his amateur status if he is convicted of "any way exploiting his athletic ability for profit."

Montague Sherman, famous old-time athlete, was unable to attend the meeting and expressed his opinion by an article in the press. "Do we want," he asks, "to prevent men who have reputations as athletes and who are doing good by their athletic ability from contributing to the public, from contributing their small quota toward athletic management and organization?" If the answer is "no," he adds, "no athlete forfeits his amateur status by any cause to complications still unanswered."

So after all there are questions and counter questions and things remain just where they were and the player-writer problem as applied to track is no nearer solution. It bristles into difficulties and appears to defy settlement without the aid of a high court of innocents. The same applies in all sports. In theory the definition of an amateur is simple. One who does not receive money for his athletic ability. "One who indulges in sport without monetary gain," but in practice it is extraordinarily hard to decide when the obvious has been reached and stepped and how far. It would almost appear that the only 100 per cent amateur is a sportsman whose inability keeps him out of any team good enough to have its fares paid for traveling. He is then continually out of pocket and even if he is a financial consideration represented by a return third class railroad ticket.

The mention of money in connection with athletics reminds one that the present Saturday shows record profit on the last year's working of 1928 against the 1927 two years ago. The balance of assets and liabilities is \$369. The championship meet of 1928 realized a surplus of £141; British Empire v. United States, £293. The body of the year has now affiliated to it the record number of 600 clubs. H. J. Barclay, who continues as honorary secretary, in office he is best known to the public as a writer and a sportsman, and Sir Montague Shearman continues in the presidential chair.

While reiterating the ancient charge that the Olympic Association is "controlled by the A. A. U.," Griffith disavowed any intention of adopting a belligerent attitude toward the union, especially when definite steps toward peace have just been taken. Griffith's contention is that since college men form the bulk of American Olympic teams, college officials should be the predominant factor in the Olympic Association's control.

Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., enters the controversy at this point with the observation that if A. A. U. officials hold most of the important positions on the Olympic committee it is not because the A. A. U. holds the edge in voting power but because the majority of the association members believe the A. A. U. officials are the best men for the job. Through its disavowal of the charge that the Olympic Association is "controlled by the A. A. U.," Griffith disavowed any intention of adopting a belligerent attitude toward the union, especially when definite steps toward peace have just been taken.

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## NEW GOLF PLAN BY OREGON MAN

Intercollegiate Competition May Be Held by Means of Telegraphic Meets

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
EUGENE, Ore.—What is regarded as one of the most remarkable and most practical projects for solving the problem of intercollegiate golf competition has been offered by D. K. Moe, 31, captain of the University of Oregon golf team. Moe has figured out a system whereby telegraphic meets, with as many colleges participating as desired, would be held on any dates set. The idea was worked out after studying rifle, pistol and trap telegraphic meets.

**ILLINOIS NINE BEING REBUILT**  
Coach Depending on Sophomore and Junior Material in Baseball

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Hopes for a successful baseball season in the Western Conference for the University of Illinois are in sophomore and junior material that Coach Carl L. Lundgren will use to rebuild his 1928 team.

Although handicapped the team ended the annual southern baseball trip with a record as good as in past years.

The pitching duties will rest heavily on the shoulders of Capt. D. H. Andrews, 29, who was the only Illinois pitcher who enjoyed success on the southern trip. Other pitchers include J. V. Mueller, 30, L. K. Bower, 29, T. J. Dempsey, 29, H. Meyer, 29, R. M. Fissinger, 31, I. H. Meyer, 29, and J. H. O'Grady, 29. Mueller, Bower, and O'Grady were members of the Illinois team that journeyed to Japan last summer. Mueller and O'Grady worked on the southern trip, but Bower failed to make the trip.

Behind the plate Illinois will be better fortified than last season. John Kusinski, 29, captain of the 1927 nine, will be used in the infield. In the outfield will be used in the majority of the games, I. D. Snyder, 29, and M. L. Williams, 29, are other backstops that Lundgren may call upon to assist the former captain.

The third baseman for the Illinois team will be J. L. Lympopoulos, 30, the only infielder who made the trip. Behind the plate Illinois will be better fortified than last season. John Kusinski, 29, captain of the 1927 nine, will be used in the infield. In the outfield will be used in the majority of the games, I. D. Snyder, 29, and M. L. Williams, 29, are other backstops that Lundgren may call upon to assist the former captain.

Misfortunes have caused Lundgren to shift the rest of his infield around. Candidates for shortstop include J. S. Yule, 29, H. E. Land, 29, T. W. Rosenthal, 30, Yule is a flashy fielder and a fair hitter and if in playing condition will be found at short in most games.

With Shaw out at second base Lundgren will use either Donald Brown, 30, or R. B. Martin, 31. Brown is a good fielder and a fair hitter, while Martin covers lots of ground.

Outfielders will be chosen from the left-over infielders and pitchers. J. B. Walker, 30, is the only veteran sure of a position. Other candidates are Brown, O'Grady, Carr, Mueller, M. C. Yule, 29, H. E. Land, 29, T. W. Rosenthal, 30, Yule is a flashy fielder and a fair hitter and if in playing condition will be found at short in most games.

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## FOUR AMERICAN U. S. Golfers Given a "Royal" Welcome

Hundreds Turn Out at London Station, Including Capt. Duncan and Compston

**LONDON.**—In one respect at least visiting golf professionals from the United States were given a royal welcome when they reached London Tuesday to tune up their game for the Ryder Cup matches to be played near Leeds April 25-27. The profusion of banners and bunting decorating Fenchurch Station usually has been reserved for royalty.

Officials of the British P. G. A. and members of the British Ryder Cup team present to cry a formal "hello" were joined by hundreds of plain golfers and Capt. Walter C. Hagen and his fellow stars of a thousand fairways had to be rescued from their friends, as they left their railway compartments.

Invitations for numerous luncheons and dinners awaited the players from overseas but few, if any, will be accepted. Captain Hagen will soon lead his men to the Moortown course, near Leeds, for the first of the golf struggle of the United States team have played over the course, where many pitfalls lurk for the unwary.

All the Americans survived the voyage in good shape and Hagen said "he was fit for anything." The golfers included Walter C. Hagen, John C. Farrell, Leo H. Diegel, Eugene Sarazen, Horton Smith, 54, Dudley, Joseph Turney, A. R. Watrous, John Golden, and A. R. Espinosa.

**MCCULLOUGH WINS PINEHURST SHOOT**  
Scores 97 on Second Day to Win With 195

**PINEHURST, N. C.**—Continuing Tuesday the brilliant marksmanship that gave him the lead Monday in the first round of the eleventh annual U. S. Open, McCullough, of Charlotte, N. C., broke 97 targets to win the event. He had a score of 98 Monday and his aggregate was 195. The trapshoot was divided into three classes, and McCullough, besides winning the tournament, won the Class C trophy with 189. He had 89 and 91 respectively.

Chandler also won the North and South handicap tournament, breaking 89 targets to lead by three points A. C. Van Etten of Binghamton, N. Y., who brought down 91 targets. The Class A trophy was won by Thomas J. Chandler, of Atlanta, who had 89 and 91 respectively.

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## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

**EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVES.**  
EXPERIENCED, reliable representative can serve American manufacturer, exporter, importer or financial house seeking European connections. Compensation commensurate with service rendered. Box P.S. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN.**  
AN INTERESTING POSITION  
OPEN IMMEDIATELY

AN internationally known Chicago corporation established since 1885 and operating successfully branch offices throughout the United States and 3 European countries, has a good permanent position open for an intelligently alert woman of education and business ability. Individuality more important than experience. Guaranteed income to start and wonderful opportunity for promotion. Work in an exceptional office in Chicago, Cleveland, New York City, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Detroit, also Pacific coast and western states. For full details address L. M. DEXTER, c/o F. K. Compton & Co., 1900 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

**REAL ESTATE.**  
Do you contemplate buying, exchanging, or financing Southern California Real Estate? If so, we can help you.

**PATTEN, MENZING & KING**  
"SERVICE IS THE THING"  
REAL ESTATE BROKERS  
1924 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills  
Oxford 7161

**OAKLAND, CALIF.**—Lovely home, 6 large rooms, practically new, modern kitchen, central heating, every modern convenience; garage; near transportation; schools; gas furnace; paved driveway; unusual bargain, \$8500, terms. 728 Mandana Boulevard.

**ONTARIO, CALIF.**—Country home, 5 acres. Improved, new stucco house, 5 rooms and sleeping porch; all modern conveniences; double garage; close to schools, colleges, City Park. Owners, R. C. STUMMAN, 821 Cloverdale Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

**SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.**—17½-acre Montecito home; wonderful location and view, surrounded by magnificent estates; price attractive. KREBAUM & KREBAUM, 13 E. Figueroa St.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

**THE METHOD OF WATERPROOFING**  
THE U. S. WATERPROOFING CO.  
THE U. S. WATERPROOFING CO.  
608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**SALESMEN WANTED**  
Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over \$50,000; quality shirts and pajamas; excellent direct to dealer liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to C. O. GARDNER, president FOWLER STREET CO., 601 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**TO LET—FURNISHED.**  
BOSTON—Housekeeping apartment with maid for rent until May 25; 6 rooms, 3 baths; completely furnished; overlooking Charles River Basin. B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 822 Broadway, Wilshire District—Sunny, cheerful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; furnished with modern heat, daily maid service, elevator; garage adjoining; centrally located; B and C cars and bus to door.**

**Local Classified**  
Other Than United States and Canada  
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2 a line. Minimum space three lines. Payment in advance. No advertising matter accepted for less than two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
INCREASE your income; start a Blanket Club among friends; GREENHILL Lingerie, Sedgwick, 115½, Wholesale Draper, Crosland Row, Huddersfield, 229/5.

**APARTMENTS**  
AMBLESIDE, Westmoreland—Mrs. Alec Gibson. Sunny, airy, modern, home comforts; view; overlooking tennis courts; with or without board; full board 10/6 a day.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**  
BLACKPOOL—Apartments or board residence in small well-furnished home; home comforts; good fire. MISS RANDLE, 1 Litchfield Road, EDINBURGH—Crescent private hotel, 6 Coates Crescent; close to Princess Street and station; garage; modern. MISS FORBES, Phone 22780.

**EDINBURGH, SAINT ANDREW HOTEL**—First-class, temperate; opposite Waverley Station; electric elevator. Phone 2280. MISS STEELE.

**EDINBURGH—MELVILLE PRIVATE HOTEL**, 15 Melville Street, 2 minutes from station; J. H. PARKHOUSE, Phone 21290.

**LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel**, 21 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—bath; full board 10/6 a day.

**JACK MONTGOMERY**, Phone: 8239

**SOUTHPORT, TALBOT PRIVATE HOTEL**, Portland St.—Highly recommended; central heating; gas fire; central; public garage next. Phone 3000.

**The Regent Private Residential Hotel**, Superior Board and Residence. Electric lighting, central heating, garage, large garden, 55, 57 & 59 Osborne Road, Telephone Jessamond 906.

**FOR SALE**  
WATERLOO—picturesque Italian villa, 10 acres, Venice and Florence; would send on approval. RUPP, 10 London Rd., Chislehurst.

**POST VACANT**  
DERBYSHIRE—Required in April, 4 ladies to undertake domestic work in school; one to cook; Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-2129, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**TEACHERS**  
EDUCATION—Principal, Miss Macdon Gray, 14 Ridgfield, Manchester; est. 1884; readers, harpists, public speakers; speeches written and coached.

**Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:**

107 Falmouth St. BOSTON Tel. Back Bay 4330  
270 Madison Ave. NEW YORK Tel. Caledonia 2706  
2 Adelphi Terrace LONDON Tel. Gerrard 5422  
8, Avenue de l'Opéra PARIS Gutenberg 42.71

11 Via Magenta BERLIN Tel. 28.400  
11 Unter den Linden MERKUR 6523  
902 Fox Ridge PHILADELPHIA Phone 9150  
1008 McCormick Bldg. DETROIT Tel. Caban 7099

1490 Union Trust Bldg. CLEVELAND Tel. Wherry 7182  
442 Book Bldg. KANSAS CITY Tel. Cadillac 5035  
405 National Fidelity Life Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO Tel. Victor 3702  
625 Market St. LOS ANGELES Tel. Sutter 7240  
487 Van Nuys Bldg. SEATTLE Tel. Trinity 3004

350 Skinner Bldg. ST. LOUIS Tel. Main 3904  
1715 Rwy. 2nd Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5178  
1025 Am. Bank Bldg. PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Chestnut 9900  
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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**BEVERLEY**  
DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR AGENCY  
Grenson "K." Moccasin, etc.  
Wood's Boot Stores  
67-69 Toll Gavel Tel. Bev. 211, Beverley.

**BLACKPOOL**  
**F. RENDER**  
Cabinet Maker and Complete House Furnisher  
Cut Glass and Shell China.  
337 WHITEGATE DRIVE Tel. 1244

**H. RISHTON**  
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR  
19 Queen Street Tel. 1206

**BRADFORD**  
**STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO.**  
Automobile Engineers  
AGENTS FOR:  
Vauxhall, De Soto, Morris, etc.  
All makes supplied.  
ALFRED AND TONY GARAGES  
FRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD Tel. 1730

**"Day it with Flowers"**  
**E. ALLSOP**  
Floral Specialist (member F. T. D. A.)  
17 North Parade, Bradford  
Tel. 5535. Telegrams & Cables—Bouquet, Bradford

**E. A. CORNER**  
Milliner  
10 Rawson Square, Bradford

**CHESTER**  
**J. Collinson & Co.**  
6 Eastgate Row, Chester  
Telephone 603

**For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear**  
**Plane Tree Cafe**  
20-22 Bridge Street, CHESTER  
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE  
The Cafe with Character and Charm.  
Telephone 514 R. A. G. appointed

**DERBY**  
**G. AUSTIN & CO.**  
Groceries, Provisions  
4, 5 & 6 Market Place, Derby

**KAYE'S**  
Reliable Vegetable and Flower Seeds  
MARKET PLACE, DERBY

**GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE**  
"ESTELLE"  
Ladies' and Children's Hairdressers  
Marcel and Water Waving  
Manicuring  
Proprietresses: Mrs. & Misses Norcliffe  
78 Coatsworth Road, Phone 93 Gateshead

**Mrs. GRAHAM**  
Milliner & Fancy Draper  
Good Selection in Ladies' & Gentlemen's Underwear.  
Special Millinery designed and made to order in our own Workshop.  
27 Whitehall Rd. Phone Gateshead 1063

**HALIFAX**  
**MARY THOMPSON**  
MODISTE  
New Spring Models  
Gowns for all occasions, COATS, etc.  
also Young Ladies' Frocks and Coats  
INSPECTION INVITED  
Tel. 4069 31 Harrison Road, Halifax

**COAL COAL COAL**  
Try SPENCER  
Coal and Coal Merchant  
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## One Minute Biographies.



Who? MICHELANGELO BUONAR-  
ROTI (Mi-kel-an'-je-lo).  
Where? Italy.  
When? Fifteenth to sixteenth cen-  
turies.

**Why famous?** An Italian sculptor, painter, and architect, one of the great figures of the world of art. He set his genius upon everything he touched, yet his most glorious powers were exercised in his use of the sculptor's chisel. Michelangelo, who belonged to the family of the Counts of Canossa, studied drawing under Ghirlandajo and sculpture under Bertoldo of Florence. Later he was befriended by Lorenzo de Medici, having been made a privileged member of that patron's household.

At 24 he made the beautiful "Pieta" of St. Peter's Church, Rome; then came the heroic figure of David, so massive a sculpture as to have required 40 men to move it from the studio to the public square in Florence, which it was to adorn. For some years now the David has occupied a place of honor at the Academy at Florence. The giant figure of Moses was to have been one feature of a magnificent tomb for Pope Julius II. During many years Michelangelo devoted to the planning of that tomb much thought and energy, even spending months at Carrara in order to select his marble blocks. Circumstances having prevented the completion of that monument, the solitary Moses may be seen at the church of San Pietro, in Rome.

The master then undertook to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, in the palace of the Vatican, drawing his inspiration for its scenes from Bible stories and sacred history. It contains 343 figures. The whole world knows that that tomb much thought and energy, even spending months at Carrara in order to select his marble blocks. Circumstances having prevented the completion of that monument, the solitary Moses may be seen at the church of San Pietro, in Rome.

The rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome, a task assigned to Michelangelo, was carried to completion by others from the master's plans, he having seen only the splendid dome which soars above the roofs of Rome.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

- For what two purposes has President Hoover called the special session of Congress? — **News Section** ..... 20
- What college has eliminated mathematics as a required subject? — **Educational Page** ..... 20
- Who was the first woman to be ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church? — **One Minute Biographies** ..... 20
- How may the closing of a business letter be made forceful? — **Better Business Letters Series** ..... 20
- What state has made it a misdemeanor to throw lighted cigarettes from automobiles? — **Editorial Notes** ..... 20

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## Odds and Ends

**Lord Mayor's Coach**  
The present coach of the Lord Mayor of London was in use before the American Revolution, having been built in 1757. A six-foot man wearing a silk hat can stand in it and not touch the top.

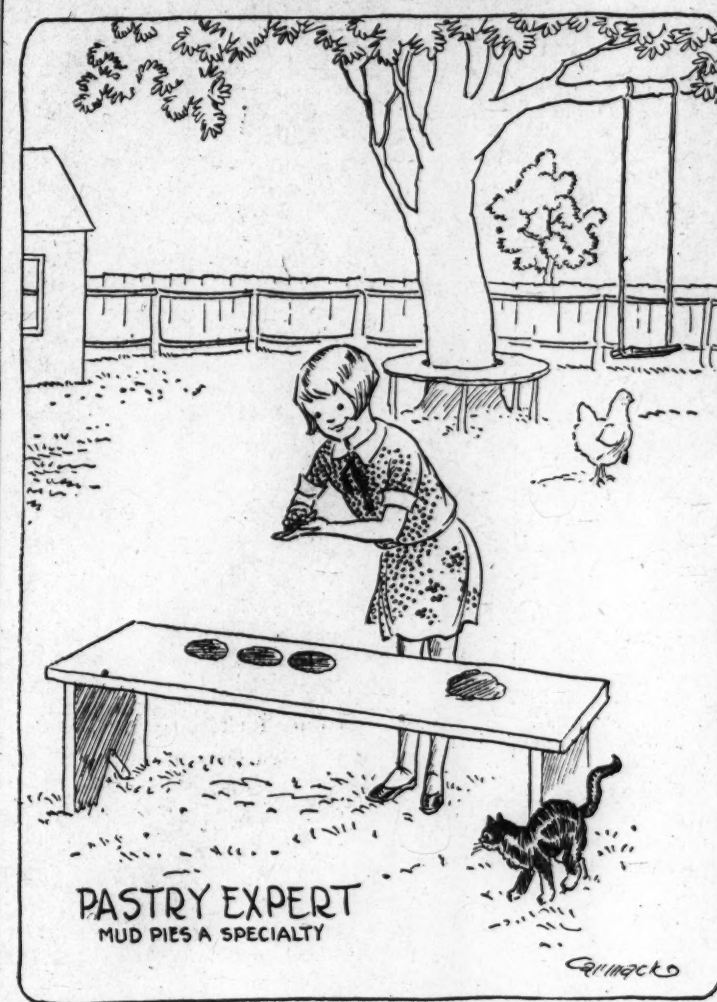
**First Royal Wedding Broadcast**  
The marriage of Prince Olaf, Crown Prince of Norway, and Princess Martha of Sweden, at Oslo, marked the first time in history that a royal wedding has been broadcast.

**Key to Puzzle**  
Answer to Garden Puzzle, published April 10:  
Vegetables: Cucumber (Quee-cum-Burr), Squash (SK-wash), Pumpkin (Pump-kin), Radish (RA-dish), Beet (Bee-T).  
Flowers: Pansy (Pans-E), Pink (P-ink), Sunflower (Sun-four), Four o'clocks (4 o'clock-S), Daisy (Days-E).

**A Mathematical Rebus**  
and  
4 + d = 50 lbs  
- se  
MAIN  
- I

If You Will Substitute Words for the Objects Pictured Above and Add and Subtract as Indicated Above, You Will Find a Well-Known Proverb.

## EARLY OCCUPATIONS



**PASTRY EXPERT**  
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## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



## Help for the Blind

A VERY beautiful and important work is carried on by the Junior League of Norfolk. It is the support of a shop in which blind men and women are given work and taught useful occupation work.

The men are provided work six days a week, the women two. The young women members of the league call at the homes of the blind women on their days, and drive them to the shop; then at the close of the day take them back.

The men work at broom making, chair caning, the making and repairing of mattresses and certain other articles of furniture. The women do sewing.

The entire expense of carrying on the shop is borne by the league, without aid from city or State, and various means are resorted to for the purpose of raising the money required. The latest effort was the publishing for one day of one of the daily newspapers here (the Ledger-Dispatch). By arrangement with the publishers, the young women solicited advertisements, acted as reporters, provided special features, wrote articles and editorials, and finally took the place of the newsboys in selling the papers on the streets, while the boys were given a holiday with pay, treated to a matinee, and entertained later at the Young Men's Christian Association. The proceeds of the paper for the day went into the treasury of the league to help in the carrying on of its work.

This league is one of 102 such leagues in 39 states, affiliated in a national organization, the total membership being approximately 11,000. Each league is required to carry on some philanthropic work in its own city.

**"Inasmuch"**  
A WEE bundle lay on a cot in an orphanage. Those in charge had just received it from the hands of some people who had brought the tiny child from a now motherless home in a remote section of British Columbia. So fragile appeared the little orphan that efforts to keep its spark of vitality aglow seemed almost unavailing. A man and wife wandering through the institution looking for a suitable child for adoption, paused beside the cot of the little stranger. They were touched by its plight, and, to the unbounded astonishment of the matron, they insisted upon taking the child. Then, according to a contribution from Mrs. E. W. Castellar, B. C., began weeks and months of the most unremitting attention and care. Finally, toward the end of the second year the little one rewarded their hopes by blossoming into a sweet, curly-headed cherub with normal development.

**Quotation for Today**  
WHAT you have done to another, you may expect from another.—PUBLIUS SYRUS

**A Word a Day**  
**Periodical**  
It is obvious from the formation of this word that it represents something produced at regular stated times, or literally "at the completion of a circuit" (Greek *akros* (per), "round" and *akros* (odos), "a way"). Whether the daily newspaper can come under this heading is the question to be discussed. On the point of regularity it can certainly qualify, and a few dictionaries include "dailies" in this class, although the majority do not.

A magazine, newspaper, or other literary publication appearing at regular intervals longer than a day, as a weekly, monthly, etc., may be properly called a periodical. It must be published in regular succession, each part or number containing matter on a variety of topics, and no number being formed into a book by itself.

When considering the matter of copyright, however, the United States Copyright Office has included under "periodicals" all "magazines, newspapers, or serial publications partaking of the nature of a periodical." Periodical is also accented on the third syllable. Note the sound of each vowel very carefully: sound e as in eat, each i as in till, o as in odd, o as in account.

The periodical literature was destined to acquire unbounded influence.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

**Brevities**  
London Opinion: The crust of the earth is said to be 60 miles thick. So, in spite of the savage attacks of golfers, geologically speaking, they do but little harm.

Detroit News: Where does the modern child learn to write, we wonder. With all the improvements, there is no longer any steam on the kitchen windows.

Judge: New wording of an old wise one: How many wells make a telephone conversation?



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Publishing Society, is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### A False Mental State

IT IS curious how much more ready men are to believe things that ought to be incredible than to accept as true those things which make for the good and the comfort of the world. It ought to be utterly unbelievable that great and civilized nations, all professing adherence to the preachings of the Prince of Peace, should employ many of their ablest intellects in the invention and construction of machines for making war more terrible. It ought to be impossible to believe that there are working today in perhaps every nation men employed upon the task of perfecting chemical gases, a small quantity of which will destroy tens of thousands of people. Intelligence would reject the proposition that the conquest of the air is to be utilized for wholesale destruction by flying men. And yet mankind as a whole not only knows that these conditions exist, but willingly acknowledges the proposition that they always will continue to exist, and that there will always be found employment for all these methods of spreading wholesale sorrow over the entire world.

And the same individuals who accept almost cheerfully these things which one would think intelligence would repudiate are not only skeptical but utterly unbelieving when confronted with any plan for making these sanguinary preparations forever futile.

With the meeting of the preparatory commission on disarmament at Geneva, the question of the renewal of the naval parleys between the United States and Great Britain has come up again. There is a widespread hope that such a conference will be called and may prove to be effective. And yet it is curious to see the way in which persons most intimately informed on all matters bearing upon it yield to skepticism and doubt. For example, the very able Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writing in semidiplomatic fashion, said recently concerning an impediment in the path of such a conference:

To overcome that obstacle it may be necessary for the British Government to adopt the principle that there never will be a war between the two nations. While such a suggestion may be scoffed at in British naval circles, it may be stated that the United States Government will be willing to offer encouraging reasons for its acceptance.

Now let it be remembered that the United States and Great Britain have only recently solemnly entered into a pact with other nations, not merely to have no recourse to war between themselves, but to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy. Yet not only does this able journalist ignore that agreement, but we find in the same day's papers Lord Grey quoted as though the Peace Pact was a mere decoration of the diplomatic relations between two countries, hardly to be regarded as having immediate bearing upon the question of their respective programs for building cruisers.

There are few who hope that out of the pending conference at Geneva anything of serious import will immediately result. And yet this seeming incompetence on the part of the representatives of the nations, to accomplish something for which the people of those nations have formally declared, seems after all to be the result merely of a state of thought. Correct that mental attitude and we will get results. Impress upon rulers, upon parliaments, upon foreign ministers, the fact that a solemn declaration, renouncing war, implies the immediate entrance upon a program for the reduction of war's machinery and above all that it is not to be dismissed as a mere meaningless gesture, and the world will go far toward the attainment of enduring peace.

### The Iron Horse to Speed Up

FOR a quarter of a century average speeds of American trains have not been increased. For the few trains which have been operated on expedited schedules, others have been retarded so that the net effect is a general running time comparable with that at the beginning of the present century.

But potential air competition and the present intensive motor competition are having effect. Faster schedules on many railroads are to become operative shortly. Indeed, a speed contest may be the outcome as competitive routes seek to place their trains on faster schedules than those of parallel routes. Although rail officials deny the possibilities of air competition, they are not unaware of what happened because of too complacent an attitude toward the motor car when that was in its infancy. As the Colonial Airways launch their New York-Boston air service it is learned that the New Haven Railroad will expedite a number of its trains, while in the New York-Chicago service many trains are being scheduled on faster times, and it is entirely possible that the present twenty-hour trains will be restored to the eighteen-hour time which they made a number of years ago. So, also, is the Boston-Portland schedule undergoing an improvement.

In the Northwest running time of trains between Chicago and the north coast cities is to be cut to sixty or sixty-three hours from the present sixty-eight-hour schedule, thus equaling the faster times inaugurated a few years ago from Chicago to California, while into the Southwest the competing routes from St. Louis have for several years been gradually reducing the time.

With the improved safety devices—block signals, automatic train control and other fea-

tures—with heavier rails and ballast, heavier equipment and more powerful locomotives, faster speed is more feasible than it was a quarter-century ago. The riding qualities of a train are not noticeably affected on a well-maintained track until a train gets up to seventy-five miles an hour. It is evident that the railroad cannot compete with the airplane in speed, but the air liner is undoubtedly benefiting the rail passenger through the trend toward faster rail schedules.

### The Farm Relief Program

THERE is a prospect that with the attention of Congress definitely fixed upon the problem of farm relief legislation, and with the certainty that calmer counsel than once prevailed will control Congress, the special session which opened on Monday will work out an acceptable and practical measure. It is indicated the proposal which is said to have the approval of the Administration will receive, at the outset, the support of a majority of the members of both Senate and House. But the progress of the bill perhaps will not be as uninterrupted as this might promise. There has not yet been reached, either in or out of Congress, that complete understanding or accord which would insure the adoption by unanimous vote of any specific relief plan.

The difficulty in the past, as at present, has been that those offering a measure designed to place agriculture on a sound economic basis could not undertake to guarantee its economic soundness. The champions of the original McNary-Haugen equalization fee were willing to stake their political reputations on the workability of their method, but their guarantee was not acceptable to those who were finally responsible. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the members of the political bloc which stood out for the adoption of that measure are a little lacking in enthusiasm for any substitute plan of farm relief.

At no time has there been an unwillingness to provide necessary funds from the public treasury for the financing of a practical farm relief measure. There has been, and still is, opposition to the granting of subsidies which would place a premium upon the excessive production of favored or special commodities. There is, however, a desire to encourage and aid the organization of methods which will insure better and cheaper marketing processes. Agriculture is neither a languishing nor an impoverished industry. It has suffered, at least in some sections, from lack of co-ordination or organization, and temporarily, at least, as a result of inflation at a time of unusual prosperity.

The condition first described can be corrected, it is believed, by co-operation and co-ordination in marketing and buying. It is not so certain that any practical or acceptable legislative plan can be devised by which speculative losses can be retrieved.

President Hoover is committed, by his voluntary statements, to a practical farm relief program. His predecessor was as sympathetically committed. But this does not assure the endorsement by the present Chief Executive of an unsound or impractical plan. He will approve, finally, only such a measure as promises to effect a permanent improvement in agriculture while affording relief from existing economic handicaps.

### A \$16,000,000,000 Problem

THE many-sided assault that is now being made on the crime problem in the United States is certain to bring far-reaching and fundamental benefits. It is well that the whole task of administering criminal law, state as well as federal, is being approached from virtually all sides at once, because the remedies, if they are to be effective, must reach to every phase of law enforcement, detection as well as conviction, police as well as judiciary.

President Hoover's commission of inquiry adumbrates a basic improvement in the federal enforcement and judicial machinery. He is undertaking a task which has long been delayed and which should command the full energy and talents of Mr. Hoover and the ablest citizens whom he will select to work with him. More recently the National Crime Commission has expanded its activities to include a special study of police methods with a view toward increasing the efficiency of criminal detection.

The importance of this aspect of the crime problem can hardly be overstated. Patently, the two chief legal deterrents to crime are certainty of detection and promptness of conviction. The most unerring and efficient judiciary, however vitally needed, would be an empty improvement unless accompanied by consistently efficient police detection. The frequency of crime in the United States in virtually every category compares unfavorably with the records of nearly every other nation of the world. A few days ago the Manufacturers Record emphasized the distressing fact that, according to Mark O. Prentiss, who organized the National Crime Commission, the economic cost of crime in the United States aggregates \$16,000,000,000 a year, a figure which \$7,000,000,000 greater than the total value of American foreign trade, imports and exports included, and approximately \$5,000,000,000 greater than the total amount lent by the United States to the European governments during the World War and immediately thereafter. There are naturally many considerations which contribute to explain such a condition, but a radical improvement in criminal detection would go far toward removing the condition.

One factor which has brought the British and continental police systems to their present high standards of accomplishment has been the close co-ordination of their national police forces. Present conditions make it imperative that the various states of the American Union should develop a definite national police system which will co-ordinate the police activities of the local and state organizations in order that criminal detection may not be hampered by artificial barriers.

### A University for Valley Forge

IT IS difficult to think of a more definite way to transform a battle field than by establishing it in the public thought as a seat of learning, and this the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have done, inadvertently, perhaps, in accepting the gift of a large tract of land adjoining Valley Forge Park for the extension

of the university's work. In making the gift, Henry N. Woolman, president of the University Alumni Association, has looked with long vision, for in a generation or two it may be necessary to move the university from the already congested location in West Philadelphia to the newly acquired property.

For the present the trustees are contemplating only the establishment of a school of liberal arts and a college of history and government on the site. In this connection the university's investigating committee reported thus:

The enterprise may have a modest beginning, but in time it will make Valley Forge the place at which the university will rise to its greatest heights in the field of the liberal education of the undergraduates. . . . It may be that the ultimate solution of the university's problems will involve the development on that site of a college complete in all its aspects, in addition to the college at West Philadelphia. It would be most short-sighted if, in acquiring the land at Valley Forge, the university were not to make provision for the possibility that other departments of the university may find it to their advantage to move to Valley Forge and thus make a demand for space.

Certainly a college of history and government set amid such surroundings as Valley Forge offers would provide the ideal laboratory for study and for inspiring new and higher ideals of Americanism.

### How Fast Is Slow?

THE paradox of speeding things up in order to slow them down is playing an important part in industrial research. By this method engineers are now enabled to see things which were hitherto invisible and to make the bursting of a toy balloon appear like the leisurely unfolding of some exotic flower.

The process is that of superspeed motion pictures in which the latest contribution comes from a German physicist. Various inventors for some time have made pictures at the rates of speed from 3200 to 20,000 a second. If the fastest of these cameras were to be focused on a man as he walked a mile, it would grind out enough film to reach from New York to Boston. It would take 19,200,000 individual pictures. If these were shown at the speed of ordinary "movie" projection, the audience would have to sit in its seats for nearly two weeks to see the entire film.

A one-mile stroll may hold little research interest, but the stream of air from a propeller, whirling at 300 miles an hour, is a matter of much technical importance. High-speed photography of air currents is beginning to provide information to fill many gaps in our knowledge of aerodynamics. It has already proven a valuable aid in the study of high-speed industrial machinery.

No one as yet has invented a "talkie" attachment for these superspeed cameras. But such a device might provide an incentive to congressional brevity if a member of a filibuster knew that he would have to pass the next five months listening to his own three-hour speech.

### What! No Detective Stories?

ONE is loath to believe that there is anything in C. M. Harwood's recently expressed opinion that the supply of detective fiction is getting exhausted, but the fact remains that the just-published "India Rubber Men" is the first novel that Edgar Wallace has written since last August. In the twelve months prior to August, 1928, Mr. Wallace published no fewer than eighty-one books, an achievement which, at the most moderate estimate, gives him an average output of 12,500 words a day for six days a week.

Now, when a writer who has been accustomed to doing more than 10,000 words a day drops to producing only a single book in eight months, the occasion is one for serious thought. When all the alternatives have been allowed for, and it has been admitted that Mr. Wallace may have been away on an extended holiday or have broken his typewriter, the awful possibility remains that he may have ceased writing his detective stories because all, or very nearly all, the detective stories have already been written!

It will be a pity if these suspicions are correct, for the detective story, as Philip Guedalla says, is "the natural recreation of noble minds." It is read by prime ministers and written by university dons and their wives. Those who are tempted to regard it with an ill-founded sense of superiority should remember that it calls for literary gifts that so great a man as Conrad did not possess, for the good detective story must have a beginning, a middle and an end, which are virtues not to be discovered in "Lord Jim." To the politically inclined it is a source of never-failing interest, for a doctoral thesis might almost be written on "The Growth of Collectivist Feeling as Disclosed in Detective Fiction," based on the fact that while at the beginning of the century the detective was always a private worker, he is now, in the works of most present-day writers, a public official. Finally, detective fiction is good civic training, since it appeals to the instincts of law and order, outwits the criminal and glorifies the police. It is probable, therefore, that the production of these stories will continue; for it may very well be that apprehensions about the scarcity of plots are as unfounded as Mill's strange fancy that the possible variations in music were nearing exhaustion.

### Editorial Notes

Not long ago, Mr. Hoover, speaking before the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers in New York, sounded a note of warning for those who control the output of Hollywood. Pointing out their obligations, he said of the film:

It is not solely an agency of amusement and recreation; it is not solely a means by which the world has gained a new and striking dramatic art, nor is it solely an effective means of popular education. Beyond all this, it is a skilled and potent purveyor of nations of intellectual ideas and national ideals. But it can also transfer the worst within us as well as the best. Herein lies a heavy obligation upon this industry.

Regional jealousies should be abandoned in considering waterways, said James W. Good, United States Secretary of War, recently, "for the whole continent will benefit from such development." Thus even modern economics recognizes that what is of actual benefit to one must prove beneficial to all.

Another example of "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good" is to be found in the fact that the recent floods in the South washed out hundreds of illicit stills housed or operated along the banks of the rivers.

### Yosemite Land in Springtime

IN THE cool of early morning our train from Los Angeles reached Merced. There was time to visit El Capitan Hotel with its broad patio and vine-wreathed piazzas. Yesterday, flaming eucalyptus trees were in full glory, with several tub-sized clusters of brilliant flowers; poinsettia stalks stood ten feet high, nodding in the breezes; and golden larks were ripe.

Nothing of that sort appeared near Merced; but some locust-like trees drooped with tangles of pale bloom, willows were leafing out slightly, and a windbreak of cottonwoods ran for nearly half a mile in a straight line. Pigs fed in fields yellow with mustard blossoms; black-and-white Holsteins sauntered contentedly in green pastures; while a flock of grizzly sheep was being rounded up by a shepherd dog. We had come 300 miles northward, during the night, and had gained considerable altitude while doing so.

Near Snelling, on the way to El Portal, piles of yellow lumber scented the air with its resinous fragrance. Then, rolling hills appeared in the distance and gradually approached us as the railway followed Merced River into its mountainous canyon. Willow, live oak and poplar had sparsely dotted the landscape up to this point; but here they gave place to clumps of chaparral growing along ridges that told, in their silent way, what an upheaval had taken place along the banks of that turbulent stream when "forty-niners" stripped the land bare of everything green. In their search for hidden gold they left no foot of surface soil unturned, over all those heaving slopes that rise, each higher than its neighbor, as they form themselves into foothills.

Long rows of trenches run beside that canyon, where miners once diverted small streams of water so they could wash their pans of findings, which might contain gold dust, or which might not. We saw an occasional tumble-down shanty, and a stone box-like place with iron doors remained, which we were told had been California's first bank building. So silent, so deserted, so devastated as these hills now are, after that frenzied activity in the nineteenth century!

At Exchequer a great dam was being erected to stop the flow of water above that point, and a new highway was being constructed, with prisoners doing the work.

At El Portal a change was made to motorcoaches for a fifteen-mile drive which still followed Merced canyon. The road runs all the way beside that River of Gifts—so named because of free gold that used to be found along its course. Along mile after mile of uproarious rapids, the like of which is to be found only in Niagara River below the falls, the Merced rushes—roaring along its rocky bed, foaming, plunging, fighting its way to the sea.

Then came big trees. Not redwoods, but huge cone-shaped, tapering incense cedars, broad sugar pines, substantial spruces and firs, as well as beautiful yellow pines with their brightly mottled bark. Someone asked our driver if sequoias really were larger than those gigantic trees we were gazing at in wondering awe. He replied that those along the roadway would scarcely make a branch for a real redwood. It seemed impossible, but the next day we found he was right.

When the western gateway to Yosemite Valley was reached we were still marveling at the size and general immensity of everything. A little later we caught our first glimpse of El Capitan, standing in the sun. To say that one solid block of gray granite loomed straight up, half a mile high, is but faintly descriptive of that majestic monolith. Toward the top, what appears to be a toy Christmas tree has found foothold on a ledge; but, when measurements were taken with instruments, the little tree was found to be more than 100 feet high. At first such a precipice of sheer rock does not appear to be nearly so high as it really is, because we are not accustomed to estimate such heights by the eye; but, from the other side more than a mile away, when we look across, it is possible to appreciate the magnitude of that Gibraltar of America.

As soon as the noise of motors ceased, when we arrived at our hotel, we were conscious of a continuous musical roaring. Looking up the valley wall, we found the "white thunder" of Yosemite cataract in all its grandeur. Fed by glacial lakes of the upper regions, that waterfall can be

heard the length and breadth of the whole valley, as it makes a sheer drop of 2500 feet. Two-thirds of that distance it plunges in one mighty leap until interrupted by an outcropping of rocks, over which it forms a series of cascades before flinging itself down the remaining 400 feet, straight to the valley floor. There it becomes Yosemite Creek, which runs away to contribute to Merced's rush to San Joaquin—reaching at length San Francisco Bay and from there making its egress to the sea through the Golden Gate.

Later we went for a grand tour of the valley. All waterfalls were active, as snow had started to melt, back in the mountains. Bridal Veil, Ribbon, Rainbow and Nevada were pouring full. All would be abundant until late June or July, when some of the lesser streams would dwindle to mere wraiths of themselves. Even Yosemite Falls would be of much smaller volume and voice.

The hour of sunset was superbly beautiful. Crossing rustic bridges, passing lodges and redwood cabins not yet opened, walking along paths, which until the time of that gold "rush" had been frequented solely by Indians (chiefly Yosemite), we went seeking Lost Arrow trail which runs up to the cascades. Pacing around the base of trees that had stood for uncounted centuries; tipping heads in an effort to catch glimpses of the tops of them, or looking across at the rim of cliffs that close that marvelous valley away from the rest of the world—we found that such peculiar surroundings worked together to make us feel we were indeed strangers in a strange land.

Familiar notes of robins, chanting of nuthatches, hoarse calls of grackles, whistling of flickers and meadowlarks, quaint mewing of catbirds and the flashing of busybody jays here and there were the recognized links of the known which bound us to the unknown. In so remote, so aberrant and yet so appealing an environment, a person might lose acquaintance with his everyday self—submit to primitive instincts and wander indefinitely along the trail of secrets nature has hidden too deeply for an occasional walker to perceive. At such a time, in such a place, it is easy to understand why Muir, Saunders, Torrey and others could not resist the attraction of that unique section of California which now has, largely through the interest of such men, been preserved as a National Park.

Reluctantly we submitted to the pressure of convention and turned toward the settlement; but we were to receive compensation for not being able, at that time, to prolong our visit to one of nature's masterpieces. Two lovely woodland creatures who had never known any other home, came to meet us in that sylvan dell—actually seeking companionship. The sensation of meeting so proverbially wild beings as deer, actually face to face, was confusing. How were we to act? If we moved would those children of Yosemite take fright and run away? Silently we stood waiting, to see what they would do. Then a hand went out to rest on the neck of one that stood looking me in the eyes—as close as that. In response to my caress she tossed her pretty head, as a long, pink, warm, flexible tongue sprang out to touch my astonished chin.

When the tips of three fingers ventured to the base of her sensitive ears, she made funny, little sniffling noises, while an expression almost of laughter came to her large, brilliant, dark eyes. Right up to the meadow's edge she walked beside me, permitting an arm to rest on her graceful neck. I lingered outside until shadows deepened, reluctant to leave her. If for no other reason, it would afford keenest pleasure to visit that valley again, just to walk and talk with a fawn-colored deer whose trustful eyes knew not the meaning of fear.

The climax of that first day of wonders in Yosemite Valley was the sunset glow which lingered on the face of Half Dome. From a cliff one-quarter of a mile high that immense dome rises in a pure curve of concentric lamination of structure for hundreds of feet facing the west. In ages past glacial action has broken away one-half of it, leaving a flat, polished face which acts like a heliograph to catch and detain the last light of a declining day. For an hour after the deep valley far beneath is shadowed in gathering gloom, that grand mirror rock stands before a darkening sky, like some celestial beacon that has been kindled high in air, as a symbol of eternity.

J. E. C.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON  
I HAVE not touched a drop of drink in the United States, nor shall I touch any until I am beyond the three-mile limit on my journey home. I feel that it is my business, as an alien in America, to obey the law, even if I disagree with it." Thus writes from New York to the Sunday Observer, St. John Ervine, noted author, playwright, and dramatic critic, who has been reviewing Times Square productions during the last six months for the New York World. Mr. Ervine is a native of Ulster, with all the Ulsterman's traditional love of obedience to law and respect for authority. Nine years ago (before prohibition), when he was in America, he says, he commented in conversation with a friend, upon the absence of youthful-looking men. Today he sees thousands of them, "trim-looking, rather handsome men, spare in form and obviously physically fit," who go in for athletics and whose "clear eyes and steady hands are not acquired in speakeasies." Mr. Ervine opines that even in New York City, where the Volstead Law is not enforced by the State, "there must be thousands of people who either do not drink at all or take it very rarely."

Cricket is so much a part of the national consciousness in England that cricketing terms are in daily use; in fact, many such phrases are to be met with in all parts of the world. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, quoted an amusing instance of this when attending a dinner given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, Sir Kynaston Studd, himself a well-known cricketer, to the members of the I. Zingari, a famous cricket club. Mr. Baldwin said:

I remember that one day we were having a particularly dreary cabinet meeting, and we got through the business with expedition until the last item on the agenda. Two colleagues got hold of it and examined it fore and aft. They talked and talked for over an hour, and Willie Briddeman passed me a note on which he had written: "I do dislike these last-wicket stands."

A peculiarity of cricket, he went on to say, was that it had given to the world the phrases, "That is cricket," or "That is not cricket." One could not define what cricket was, as one could not define a gentleman, but one knew it, as one knew a gentleman when one met a gentleman.

The pictorial map of the world by Stephen Bone and Eric Porter, which faces the traveler by underground on the Piccadilly Circus moving stairway, has now been furnished with its flanking companion pictures. Three big panels face the stairway, with another on each side wall. Each of them deals with phases of day London life which may be reached by the underground railways. The right corner picture deals with the theater, showing boxes filled with people in evening garb, with a full orchestra playing below. The right center shows some of the delights of the river, picnickers on the bank, riders, dogs, and walkers with rucksacks. Bathes occupy the scene at the top. The left center panel shows various scenes of the business world; shipping, a banking office, a tape machine, telephoning, and busy clerks filing. The left corner shows how shops of all sorts are within reach; sports clothes, books, hats, ladies' clothes, etc., are all shown pictorially. The whole effect is most original as a piece of railway advertising.

A wonderful old house will be thrown open to the public if proposals made by the Records and Museums Committee of the London County Council, to which body the place belongs, prove feasible. The house is in Marble Hill Park, Twickenham, ten miles from London. It was once

the residence of members of the families of George II and George IV. Its erection began in 1723. Its architecture and furnishings are regarded as characteristic of the period immediately following that of Sir Christopher Wren, builder of St. Paul's Cathedral. Before opening the house to the public the committee proposes to repair and redecorate the main staircase and first-floor salon. The former has paneled walls and a mahogany balustrading with enriched paneled newel posts.

One of the interesting annual events in London is the birthday party of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which is always held in the Guildhall through the courtesy of the Court of Common Council and is attended by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs of the city. This year the celebration was more important than usual, because it signaled the completion of 135 years of active work in distributing the Scriptures to every corner of the world. Two members of the committee were every member of a weighing 125 pounds for this auspicious occasion, the cake being divided among the large number of children who attended the party. In reviewing the monumental work which the society has achieved the Lord Mayor mentioned that when it was founded there were only seventy-two languages in which it was possible for written or printed portions of the Scriptures to be issued, but now 612 languages are used in circulating various portions of the Bible. The growth of the society has resembled that of a soundly managed company. Its first year's income was £5592, while last year it received £417,205. Its representatives are found in every continent and in countries almost unknown to the average traveler or tourist. In 1927, the last year for which figures are complete, it distributed approximately 10,000,000 publications dealing with parts of the Bible or entire Testaments throughout the world.

London has a youthful telegraph messenger artist in Victor C. Riches, one of the staff of the general post office. Mr. Riches exhibited last year for the first time and sold his pictures well, and his work is now prominent in the Civil Service Annual Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. His three exhibits show great versatility. One is of a group of water-side dwellings. The second, which is entitled "Stand By," depicts a gale at sea. The third is a portrait study of his mother.

### Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

### Children of the City

FIVE girls in the top class of a London elementary school last year saw a cow for the first time. This strange fact is recorded in a little report on the recent progress of the school journey movement, which the L. C. C. Education Committee, an imaginative body of men and women, have fostered in the last two or three years. Seventeen girls of the same party had never seen the sea, while others did not know what growing wild flowers, woods and herried hedges looked like. "Only those teachers who have taken part in a school journey really know how very limited, in certain directions, are the outlook and knowledge of the average London child," said the inspector who reported. Evidently there is a good deal for modern transport still to do.—Daily News and Westminster Gazette.